

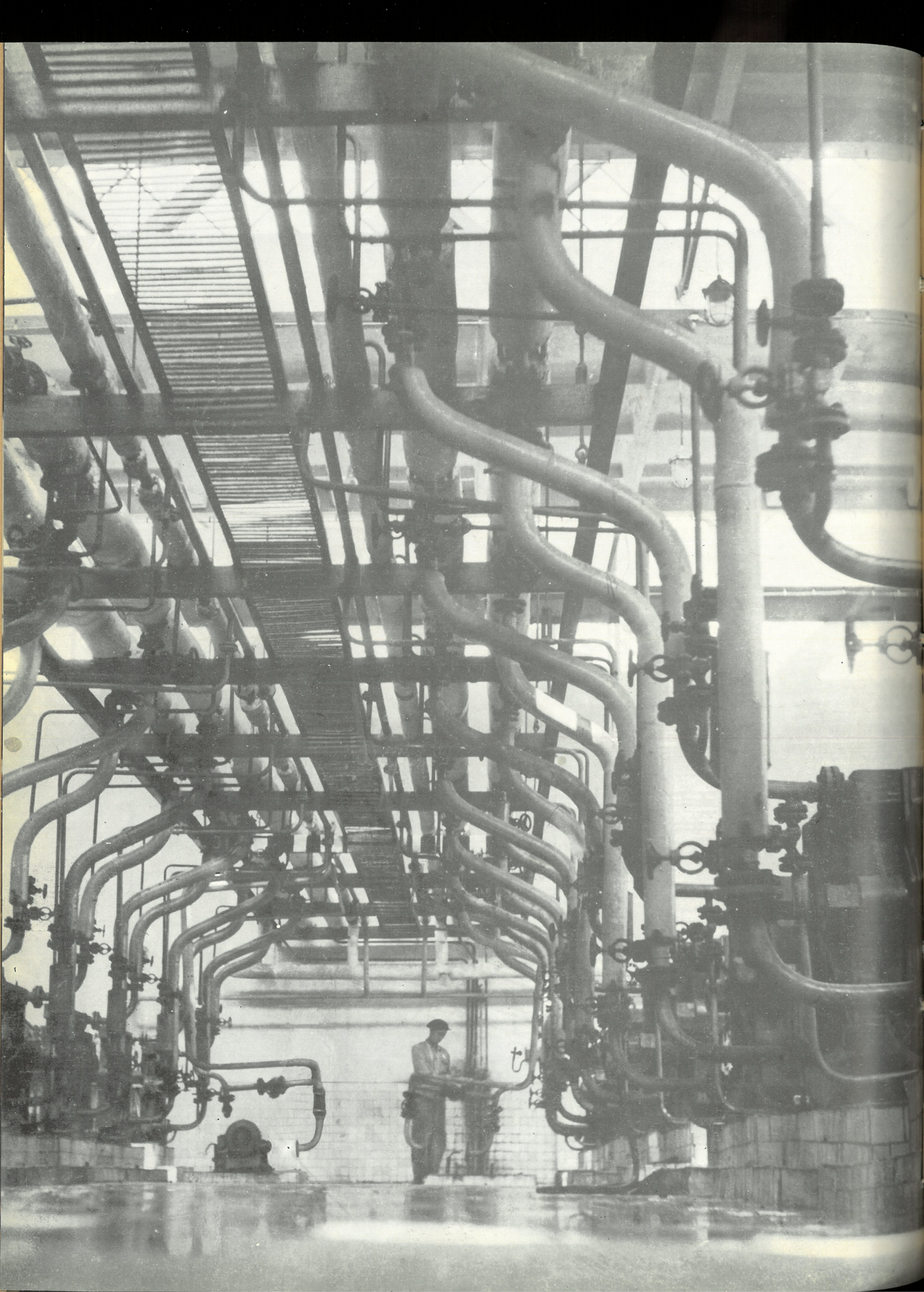
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A Korean painting "Peony"

by Kim Ok Ran

FRONT COVER:

"Witch Dance" by Jung Tai Sun of
the Dance Theatre
Photo by Choi Yong Chul

INSIDE FRONT COVER:

Part of the February 8 Vinalon Factory

INSIDE BACK COVER: At a vineyard

BACK COVER:

At the Daisungsan Pleasure Ground
Photo by Kim Bong Woon

INDEPENDENCE AND SUBJUGATION

ON AUGUST 15, 1945, nineteen years ago, the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of colonial rule of Japanese imperialism that lasted thirty-six years.

Shaking off the barbarous Japanese suppression and exploitation, the Korean people became to enjoy real national freedom and independence. Before them opened a new road to a new history.

However, not all Koreans were blessed with such a happy event. The U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea and divided the land into North and South. From then on, the North and the South, though they are two parts of one and the same liberated land, began to take two diametrically different roads.

NORTH KOREA PROSPERS UNDER THE BANNER OF FREEDOM

After liberation, under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea people's power was established in North Korea.

Soon after the country's liberation the Korean people had to go through the cruel three-year war, but they successfully completed the socialist transformation in towns and the countryside and built a powerful independent national economy upholding the revolutionary banner of self-reliance under the guidance of

their Party and government.

The U.S. imperialists that ignited the aggressive war carried out a most destructive war unparalleled in the history of war, and they played havoc with North Korea. When hostilities ended they said one hundred years would not be enough for the Koreans to rebuild North Korea.

However, the Korean people, as they emerged victorious from the war, rose up to rebuild the devastated country. And a few years after the ceasefire, the Hwanghai Iron Works and

the Kimchaik Iron Works began to give out iron and steel, and a powerful base was laid for heavy industry.

Now our heavy industry is turning out enough electricity, coal, pig iron and granulated iron, steel and machines and equipment to meet the needs at home.

In 1958 our country equipped with a powerful machine-building industry produced trucks, tractors, an 8-metre turning lathe, electric locomotives and automatic lathes, large-size precision machinery and metallurgical and

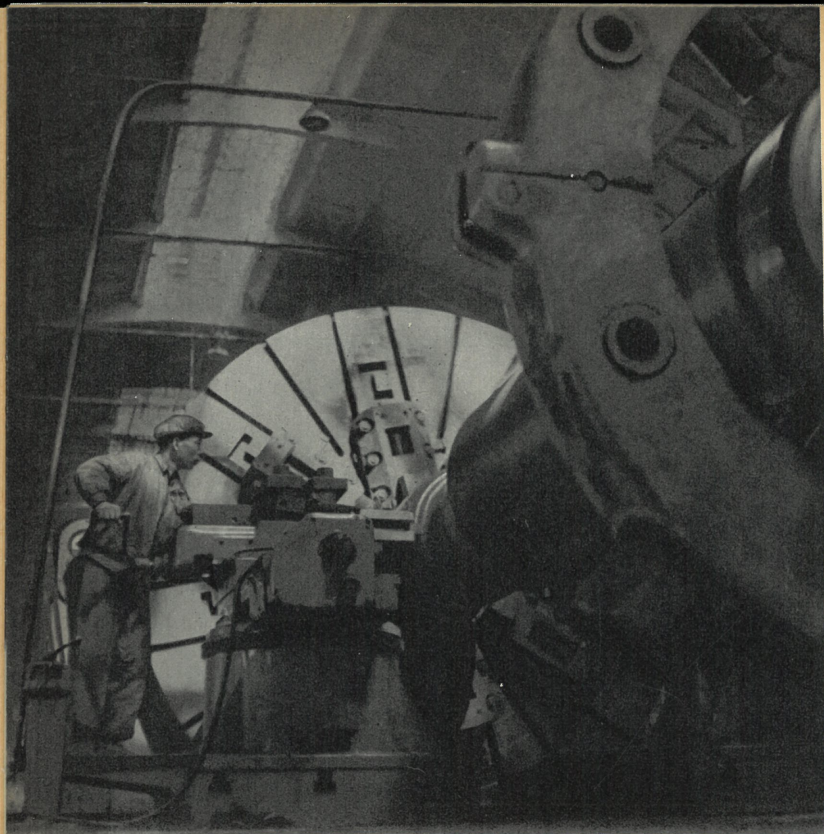
generating equipment.

In the pre-liberation days our country did not have even a small machine shop. But today our giant machine-building factories could turn out all machinery and equipment needed to build the modern vinalon factory, some 12,000 wagonful, in a little more than a year. Now the country produces 93.8 per cent of machinery it needs.

The powerful heavy industry was conducive to strengthening the base of light industry. With big textile mills including the Pyongyang



- A view of new Pyongyang



15-metre lathe made at the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory

Textile Mill and hundreds of local textile plants, the output of fabrics in 1962 was 186 times that before liberation.

In the pre-liberation days the country had to import almost the entire amount of consumer goods, but now it can meet its own needs in the main with home products.

Particularly, since the recent call of the Party for more daily necessities, not only light industrial plants but heavy industrial factories as well produce daily necessities in abundance. Electric washing machines, electric rice pots, refrigerators, etc., are being turned out in large quantities.

The building of the 20,000-ton-capacity vana-

The South Korean newspaper "Pusan Daily" reports on the closing down of thirty-five textile mills because of no raw materials



lon factory, chemical fibre factories and vinyl chloride factory has given our light industry a firm raw material base.

Alongside industry, agriculture has also made a big stride. Thanks to the Party's policy on expanding irrigation, our co-operativised fields are covered with a dense network of irrigation canals.

Electricity has found its way to 93.3 per cent of the entire rural *ri* and 71 per cent of the farm households. Then tractors and various kinds of tractor-drawn farm machines are working in the fields: 0.9 tractor (in terms of 15 h.p.) is working on every 100 jungbo of land.

Our chemical industry is turning out enough fertilizers to apply 300 kg to every jungbo, but the amount will increase to 500 kg in the near future. And a large quantity of weedkillers and various kinds of agricultural chemicals are sent to the countryside.

Every year our agriculture is gathering in bumper crops irrespective of natural and weather conditions.

With the rapid development of the national economy, big successes were also registered in the cultural revolution, and the material and cultural standard of the people is rapidly improving.

Today in our country a compulsory middle school education system, the first in the East, has been enforced. In over 9,000 schools at all levels one-fourth of the population is studying.

There was not a single university in our country before liberation, but now it counts 97 institutes of higher learning, where some 214,000 students are enrolled. They receive stipends from the state. In 1963 alone over 40,000 technicians and specialists were sent out to all fields of the national economy. At present technicians and specialists number over 223,000 who are running the country ably.

Several outstanding achievements in science have been made including the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak. Our art is also flourishing and developing.

Our country was reduced to ashes during the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists. But today grand modern cities and villages have sprung up, and a great portion of the population, workers, peasants, live in modern houses.

Thanks to the Party's correct policy on public health free medical treatment is available to all, and modern public health establishments have been built in a big way. Now the average span of life has been lengthened by 20 years compared with the pre-liberation years.

Popular measures are also taken for ensuring rest to the working people and protecting children. Last year 440,000 workers, office employees and farmers spent their holidays in sanatoria and rest homes, and 1,320,000 children are growing in nurseries and kindergartens.



Rice transplantation is in full swing

Thanks to the rapid development of the national economy and the Party's popular policies, the real income of the working people keeps increasing year after year, and today the living standard of the farmers as a whole has reached that of the middle and rich peasants.

Today in North Korea there are neither unemployed nor beggars, nor vagabonds. Everyone has no worry about food, clothing and housing, but works and studies for a yet happier morrow.

SOUTH KOREA CHAINED TO ENSLAVEMENT

In a sharp contrast with North Korea, a land of prosperity and development, South Korea, chained to America, is constantly menaced with the extreme political confusion and economic catastrophe; the people have no rights, none whatsoever. It is a land of darkness.

From the first day of their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists trampled down the sovereignty of the Korean people and turned South Korea into a U.S. colony and a stepping stone for aggression in Asia.

Under the name of "aid" they concluded a series of unequal "treaties" and "agreements" with the South Korean authorities to put South Korea's economy under their complete control. The South Korean puppets are not empowered to draw up their own yearly budgets. But this is not all. Unless they are authorized by the U.S. "aid" officers, they cannot make even small

changes in expenditure items.

And the U.S., using the "aid" as a bait, converted South Korea into a market for their goods and capital, and a source of raw materials.

Up to now the U.S. gave South Korea 8 billion dollars of "military aid" and 3.44 billion

Such a primitive method is still in use in the South Korean countryside



dollars of "economic aid", the latter in the form of surplus U.S. goods.

American "aid" does not include any factory equipment or machinery, instead it brings in only a large amount of coal, cotton, and surplus farm produce which South Korea can produce by itself. In this way South Korea is barred from tapping its reserves. Then it has to secure all raw materials and supplies through the U.S. "aid".

Today, if the oil supply from America stops for three days, South Korea's transport, factories and mines will come to a standstill; and if the flow of surplus U.S. farm products is stopped even for a short while, 60 per cent of the South Korean industry will cease to operate, textile and foodstuff industries included.

Precisely owing to the colonial predatory policy of the U.S., national industry in South Korea is in the state of complete ruin. South Korea cannot produce even one simple farm implement and a water-pumping equipment.

In 1960, South Korea's machine-building factories produced only 6.5 per cent of the negligible number of machines that South Korea needed. The "Samhwa Iron Works", the only iron mill in South Korea, has not produced even a ton of pig iron since 1962.

Before liberation textile factories were concentrated in South Korea. But the "Taichang Textile Factory" and "Oriental Spinning Mill" long ago closed the doors, and the remaining ones are forced to curtail or suspend the operation.

The medium- and small-scale enterprises comprising over 97 per cent of the total are facing bankruptcy and over 6,500 were put out of business after the Pak Jung Hi clique's "military coup".

Now the industrial output of South Korea dropped to two-thirds that in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Agriculture has been severely destroyed, too. The arable land decreased by 200,000 jungbo, the sown area shrank by 400,000 jungbo. Then the U.S. army expropriated over 100,000 jungbo of fertile rice fields for military purposes.

A slum section of the city of Seoul



In South Korea irrigation facilities have been destroyed due to the lack of forest and water conservancy work. Only 16.6 per cent of the total paddy fields is irrigated.

Even the small flood and storm in June last year caused 386 people killed or missing, and over 62,000 peasants became homeless.

South Korean peasants till the land still in a primitive way. No tractors and trucks are to be found in the countryside. There is one simple farm implement, hand-driven plough or weeder for every ten households. And 70 per cent of the total farm households are without draught animals.

The grain production for 1962 shrank to two-thirds that of pre-liberation days.

In order to quiet the discontent of the masses the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique worked out what is known as the "five-year economic reconstruction plan" to build an "independent economy" and bring "relief" to the hard-pressed people. However, nothing came out of it, and everything ended in a colossal fiasco.

The deep-going economic crisis and the bloody, oppressive policy of the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique have driven the South Korean people to the mire of abject poverty.

Today in South Korea 7 million unemployed and semi-unemployed — 70 per cent of the able-bodied — are wandering in search of jobs. The foodless farm households, which numbered about 1,000,000 every year, increased to 1,400,000 last year. Then the prices are skyrocketing, the tax burden is becoming more intolerable. But the average wage of the workers is less than one-fourth the minimum cost of living, and even this meagre wage is not paid in time. At present 1,300,000 households, nearly one-third of the total families in South Korea, are without houses. Homeless people are living in dugouts or sleep on mats under the bridge. No less than one million school-age children are kept from school. And tragic family suicides are not infrequent.

However, the Pak Jung Hi clique, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, are suppressing the people and are rushing with preparations for another fratricidal war. Particularly, they are scheming to bring the "South Korea-Japan talks" to an early conclusion to openly sell off the country to the Japanese militarists.

Today the vicious nature of the colonialist rule of U.S. imperialism and the country-selling, treacherous nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique are laid bare before the popular masses.

Among the South Korean people the massive struggle against the fascist terror rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique is gaining in strength. The people are demanding a better life and democratic rights. And the struggle is giving severe blows to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and is shaking Pak Jung Hi's regime to its foundation.

THREE REVOLUTIONS IN OUR COUNTRYSIDE

REVOLUTION CONTINUES

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in our Country" of Comrade Kim Il Sung in February this year set forth the task of thoroughly carrying out the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions in the countryside as one of the basic principles in solving the peasant and agrarian questions under socialism.

The historic task confronting the Marxist-Leninist Parties in solving the peasant and agrarian questions after the triumph of the socialist revolution is to strengthen and develop the system of socialist rural economy, develop up to a high level the agricultural productive forces, make the living of the peasants more bountiful, liquidate the backwardness of the countryside—a legacy of the exploiter society, and gradually obliterate the distinctions between town and the countryside.

With the triumph of the socialist revolution antagonism between town and country was abolished, but the century-old lag of the countryside behind town cannot be liquidated overnight. The lag of the countryside finds expression, first of all, in the fact that the material and technical foundations of agriculture are weaker than those of industry, the cultural level of the rural population is lower than that of the city dwellers, and that the peasants trail behind the workers ideologically.

Consequently, to build socialism on an all-round scale and to make preparations for the gradual transition to communism it is necessary to make the revolution continuously and liquidate all forms of backwardness in the countryside, a legacy of old society.

To carry out the revolution thoroughly and continuously after the completion of co-operation is a prime task indispensable for the final solution of the agrarian question and successful building of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated in his Theses the main contents of the rural revolution after the completion of co-operation as follows:

"Technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions—these are a central revolutionary task that must be fulfilled in the rural districts following the completion of socialist cooperation."

The problem of how to carry through these three revolutions and how to co-ordinate them is the key to their success.

The technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions

in the countryside, organically linked with each other, form a unified process; but the ideological revolution being the most important and difficult task must be fulfilled before the others.

The Workers' Party of Korea has always firmly adhered to the principle of giving precedence to the execution of the ideological revolution and of vigorously pushing ahead with the technical and cultural revolution in parallel with this.

IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

The ideological revolution in the countryside means firmly arming the farmers with the class consciousness of defending to the last the socialist gains from the enemy's encroachment, completely freeing the peasantry from every manifestation of outdated ideas and backward customs left over by the exploiter society, and arming the peasantry with the revolutionary, communist ideas of the working class.

The necessity of giving precedence to the ideological revolution in the countryside stems from the fact that the class struggle continues even under socialism and that it constitutes the key to displaying the superiority of the system of socialist rural economy.

Class struggle in the socialist countryside finds expression in the struggle against the subversive activities of the hostile elements and the outmoded ideology in the minds of the peasantry.

The hostile elements infiltrating from outside and the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes are desperate in their attempt to wreck the system of socialist rural economy. Particularly we are making the revolution standing face to face with U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction.

Moreover, the long-established convention in the minds of the peasantry—egoism, their nature of small holders, clanship, and nepotism—is hampering our advancement.

Under these circumstances, unless the class awakening is prompted and the ideological struggle strengthened among the peasantry, the socialist system in the countryside cannot be defended, nor consolidated, nor developed.

As Lenin pointed out, socialism is a creation of the popular masses themselves, built by conscious

zeal and inexhaustible creative power of millions of the masses. Under the slave and feudal systems the production activities of the working people were forced by the law of whip; under the capitalist system by the law of starvation.

It is only under socialism that men can participate in production under new circumstances, that is, they work for themselves and society. And they observe self-consciously the disciplines and co-operate with each other.

Herein lies the superiority of this system that causes a high speed and a high level in the development of the productive forces unsurpassed by any social systems of the past.

Advantages of the socialist system can be given full play only when priority is given to the ideological revolution and the level of consciousness of the peasantry constantly raised.

When the ideological revolution is neglected, or when the ideological work is slackened, remnants of such outdated ideologies as egoism and self-indulgence may grow, and phenomena of one leading an indolent and corrupt life and giving up revolution may occur; and grave consequences may arise.

In this way, the ideological revolution is an important means for accelerating the final victory of socialist construction and revolution, a fundamental question, on which the victory of the revolution hinges, and a serious problem determining the future of the revolution.

The remoulding of ideologies of millions of people can be solved only through a prolonged, tireless education programme and a persistent ideological struggle.

In our country, from the first days of agricultural co-operation after war, the communist education with the class education as its main content was further strengthened; particularly after the completion of socialist transformation of agriculture the all-round communist education for the peasantry was vigorously stepped up.

Communist education for the peasantry was conducted in close link with an education in the revolutionary traditions and in the Party's policies. In this the workteam, a production unit, was the base, and teaching by the force of positive examples was the principal method.

As a result, the political awakening of our peasantry rose constantly, and great changes took place in their ideologies. Among our peasantry the class consciousness of hating the class enemies and of defending the socialist system to the last and the revolutionary zeal for carrying through the Party's policies under any circumstances was highly raised. And the communist moral traits of helping and pulling each other along and serving the common interests are being manifested all the more. The peasantry of our country are vigorously unfolding the Chulima workteam movement, a great school of commu-

nism upholding the slogan of "one for all and all for one."

Herein lies an important earnest for all our victories in the countryside and the powerful motive power for the development of the socialist agriculture in our country.

TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

Only the vigorous execution of the technical revolution in the countryside will make it possible to further consolidate and develop the victorious socialist production relations, attain a high level of productive forces in conformity with the socialist society, enrich the living of the peasantry, and effectively diminish distinctions between town and country, between industrial labour and agricultural work.

In our country which took over a backward economy and, on top of it, suffered severe destruction in the war unleashed by U.S. imperialism, the task of accelerating the technical revolution in the countryside was posed as a most urgent one.

In our country, while carrying out agricultural co-operation, a start was made in the technical revolution in the countryside. We set irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization as the chief tasks of the technical revolution in the rural areas, and directed tremendous efforts to this end.

In carrying out the technical revolution in the countryside we gave precedence to irrigation in the light of the peculiarities of our agriculture. Irrigation was the most pressing task in the light of the fact that in our country paddy rice holds a very important position and that the natural conditions of the country are such that droughts and floods are quite frequent.

So, our Party has from the first days of liberation directed its efforts to irrigation. Particularly, with the progress of agricultural co-operation, irrigation works and forest and water conservancy projects were vigorously built through a nation-wide movement. Thanks to this our country has, in the main, been freed from possible damages by drought and flood, and a solid foundation has been laid for our agriculture, which knows no more crop failure.

Mechanization of agriculture is an honourable historic task of freeing the peasants from the arduous labour, who having primitive farm implements have for centuries suffered all manners of back-breaking toil. Thanks to the correct measures taken by the Party great successes were registered in a short span of time in the mechanization of agriculture.

During the period 1959-1963, the number of farm machine stations, the base of agricultural mechanization, increased 2.2 times, that of tractors 6.7 times, and the amount of mechanized work 8.3 times.

It is expected that the number of tractors will in-

crease to 70,000-80,000 (in terms of 15 h.p.) and that of trucks to 30,000-35,000 to provide every workteam with 2 tractors and 1 truck in the future. And the task of carrying out a comprehensive mechanization of agriculture has been set forth.

Electrification plays an important role in the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

In our country measures were taken to build large hydropower stations in parallel with thermal power plants and to build medium and small power stations simultaneously and extensively. As a result, electricity has reached 93.3 per cent of our entire rural ri and 71 per cent of our entire farm houses. In the coming two to three years electricity will find its way into all farm houses in the countryside.

Alongside the mechanization, chemicalization must be carried out, too. The application of chemistry to agriculture will make it possible to ease the arduous and labour-consuming work, do intensive farming with less labour, and raise the amount of harvest.

As a result of concentrating efforts on the production of various chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals suitable to the soil and crops of our country, the chemical fertilizers applied to each jungbo of land reached 300 kilogrammes in 1963. But the figure will reach 500 kilogrammes in the near future and eventually 1 ton.

While carrying out irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization, measures were taken for introducing on a broad scale the achievements of agricultural science and advanced farming techniques and for developing the methods of intensive farming.

The intensive farming methods based on the up-to-date science and technique is a prerequisite to the rapid development of agricultural production in our country which has a limited area of farm land.

By carrying out successfully the technical revolution a firm foundation has been laid for our agriculture to rise to a yet higher stage.

Our peasantry will lead a more bountiful life; and an eight-hour work day will be introduced in the main; differences between industrial and agricultural work be gradually reduced.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The cultural revolution in the countryside is an important revolutionary task for elevating the cultural and technical standards of the peasantry, for training technical cadres for the countryside, for changing the looks of the countryside, for liquidating the backward mode of life and conventions of all descriptions, and for building life in a cultural and sanitary way.

As Marxism-Leninism teaches, the cultural revolution is an important part of the socialist revolution. The cultural revolution in the countryside aims at building a socialist, communist culture in the

countryside and transforming the rural population into communist men of the new type developed in an all-round way.

That the cultural level in the countryside is lower than that in the city constitutes a factor in the backwardness of the former than the latter. To solve finally the agrarian question it is necessary, in the cultural field, too, to make the rural population enjoy modern culture on the same level and in the same condition with the urban population.

Cultural revolution is a very important condition for the successful implementation of the ideological and technical revolutions.

The main task of the cultural revolution in the countryside is to raise the level of general education and technical skill of the peasantry. The younger generation in our countryside receives 7-year compulsory education, and no small number of youths graduated from technical schools. In the near future a 9-10 year compulsory technical educational system will be enforced so as to give our younger generation a universal technical education.

Within the next few years five or more engineers will be allocated to each co-operative farm and two engineers and assistant-engineers to each workteam. If this is done, the peasants of our country will come closer to the working class as regards the levels of technique and culture, too.

It is one of the important tasks in the cultural revolution to advance the public health service and sanitary work in the countryside and further improve conditions for the peasants to lead a cultural life.

A notable change has taken place in the cultural life of our peasantry since the realization of agricultural co-operation. Clinics have been set up in every rural ri and the peasants are, like the factory and office workers, entitled to free medical treatment. Various endemics and epidemics have been wiped out in the countryside. Nurseries and kindergartens are to be found in every rural ri; numerous modern dwelling houses and cultural establishments have been erected in the rural areas. Various publications find their way into the countryside, and broad masses of the peasants are taking part in the mass literary and art activities.

Thus our countryside, where ignorance, obscurantism, backwardness, and stagnancy reigned, has erased the traces of old society and is rapidly being converted into a cultural countryside where learned and cultural men live and work.

We must eliminate gradually differences between the workers and peasants in the technical and cultural standards by thoroughly and continuously carrying out the cultural revolution in the countryside and elevate the technical and cultural levels of the entire working people to that of engineers and assistant-engineers.

Thus our peasants will be freed forever from the backward state in all fields and will energetically march with the working class along the highway of socialism and communism.

VISITS TO SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea paid friendship visits to Indonesia, Cambodia, and Ceylon at the invitation of the Cooperation Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia, the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the Parliament of Ceylon.

The delegation left Pyongyang on March 29.

The delegation led by Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, was consisted of delegation deputy leader Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Jong Hang, Minister of Higher Education, Kim Ok Soon, member of the presidium of the SPA, Kim Hi Joon, deputy to the SPA, and Hu

Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

During its stay in these countries, the delegation called on the leaders of governments and parliaments of these countries, had friendly talks and attended numerous rallies and gatherings held in welcome of the delegation.

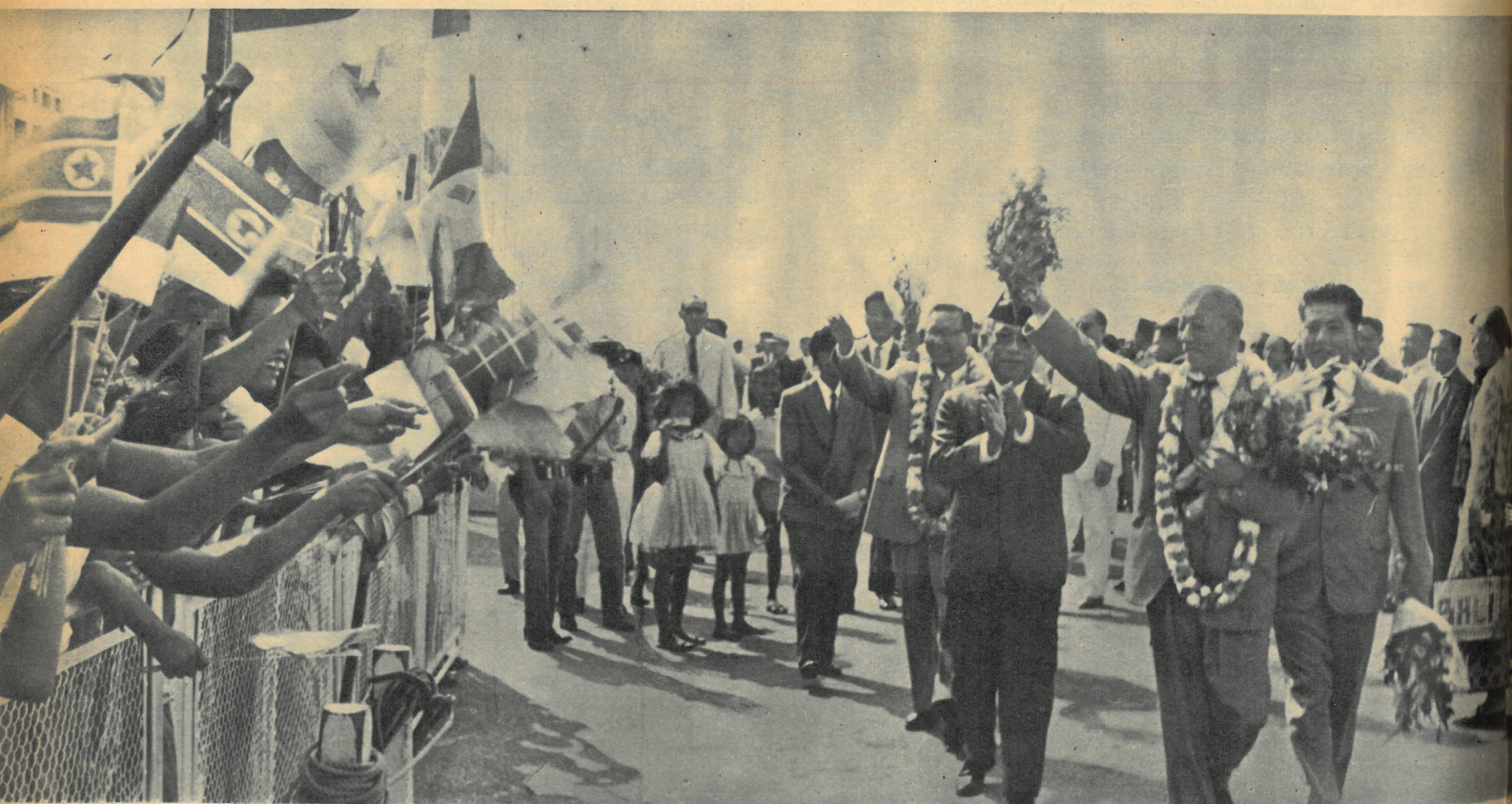
IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The delegation stayed in the Republic of Indonesia from April 5 to 20.

During its stay the delegation was received by President Sukarno.

Delegation leader Choi Won Taik conveyed the

In Indonesia



In Cambodia



greetings of Premier Kim Il Sung to President Sukarno and Premier Kim Il Sung's invitation to President Sukarno to visit our country.

President Sukarno expressing deep appreciation for the greetings and invitation stated that he would like to visit Korea in the future. President Sukarno further stated that he wished Premier Kim Il Sung would visit Indonesia, and that the name of Premier Kim Il Sung is well known in Indonesia and the Indonesian people cherish warm feelings for Premier Kim Il Sung. He added that Indonesia wished to develop friendly relations with Korea in all fields and repeatedly praised the successes registered in Korea's industry.

Referring to the active support of the Korean people to the anti-Malaysia struggle of the Indonesian people and to the first GANEFO, President Sukarno stressed the need for waging a common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

In conclusion President Sukarno stated that Indonesia has long supported the fight of the Korean people for the country's unification.

During its stay in Indonesia the delegation visited not only the capital Jakarta but also Medan in Sumatra, Djokjakarta and Bandung in Java and several other cities. The delegation was warmly received by the Indonesian leaders and people.

In Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, a mass rally was held in welcome of the delegation of our country.

Addressing the rally, General Secretary of the National Front of Indonesia, said that he welcomed the Korean guests as comrades-in-arms in the anti-imperialist struggle. Arudji Kartawinata, Speaker of the Cooperation Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia, said that today the imperialists are desperate in their aggressive schemes, only to dig their own graves. He added that the Indonesian people actively support the struggle of the Korean people for unifying their fatherland without interference of outside forces.

Choi Won Taik, head of the Korean delegation, also addressed the rally. Saying that the Korean people are fighting to drive the U.S. troops out of South Korea and the Indonesian people to crush "Malaysia," he stressed that though the peoples of the two countries are far away from each other in distance, their hearts cherish the same aspirations.

He said: "Imperialism which is threatening Indonesia is the common enemy of our two peoples, the Indonesian and Korean people. The Korean people will be on the side of the Indonesian people in all storms of the anti-imperialist struggle."

Such welcoming mass rallies were held in many local towns where our delegation stayed.

During their stay in Indonesia the members of the delegation of our country were honoured with the honorary members of the Cooperation Parliament of Indonesia, the first in the history of the Cooperation Parliament of Indonesia.

IN CAMBODIA

The delegation of our country arrived in Pnom Penh on April 20 and stayed in Cambodia until April 28.

During its stay the delegation was received by Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of the State of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Our delegation leader Choi Won Taik conveyed to Prince Sihanouk greetings from Premier Kim Il Sung. Prince Sihanouk said that he was deeply moved by the greetings of Premier Kim Il Sung and asked Choi Won Taik to convey his warm greetings to Premier Kim Il Sung. He added that the Cambodian people know well Premier Kim Il Sung, the national hero and leader of the Korean people.

Referring to the achievements of our country in all fields, Prince Sihanouk expressed his desire to further develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

He expressed his gratitude to the Korean people for the active support to the struggle of the Cambodian people against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique and to the efforts of the Cambodian Government to call another Geneva conference on the Cambodian question.

In conclusion he said that the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves

without any foreign interference.

A special session of the Parliament of Cambodia was convened to welcome the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At the session friendly speeches were exchanged.

The session was addressed by Ung Hong Sath, Chairman of the National Assembly of Cambodia.

On behalf of the members of the Parliament of Cambodia, he expressed profound gratitude to the Korean people for giving invariable support to Cambodia which is fighting against the threats and aggression of the imperialists and wished the Korean people new, brilliant successes in building the country.

Delegation leader Choi Won Taik addressed the meeting. He said that the Korean people resolutely condemn the provocations of the U.S. imperialists which are encroaching upon the sovereignty and safety of Cambodia, and of the reactionaries of South Vietnam and Thailand and the treacherous "Free Cambodian Movement" clique. He added that the Korean people fully support the stand of the Head of the State of Cambodia who rejected and condemned the aggressive U.S. "aid" and interference.

He also expressed his support to the efforts of Prince Sihanouk for the early convening of another Geneva conference to ensure the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

During its stay the delegation visited many local towns and cultural institutions in Cambodia.



In Ceylon

Korea Welcomes the Coming Second Asian-African Conference

The preparatory meeting for the Second Asian-African Conference was held in Jakarta in April. The meeting decided to hold the Second Asian-African Conference on March 10, 1965.

The decision reflects the unanimous aspirations of the Asian and African peoples who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, new and old, for national independence and liberation, for the consolidation of independence, and for the independent development of their countries and national prosperity.

At the same time it is a stunning blow to the imperialists and the world reactionaries who are bent on thwarting the convocation of the conference, trying by hook or by crook to smash Asian-African unity and pursuing their divide-and-rule policy.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has been consistently endeavouring for friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, supporting actively the convening of the Second Asian-African Conference will take an active part in all the work of the conference and will spare no efforts for its success.

The Korean people together with all other peoples remember that the First Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in 1955 was a conference of far-reaching significance that brought closer the peoples of the two continents.

The international developments in the past nine

years demonstrate the great vitality of the Bandung spirit to the full.

Brilliant victories were achieved by many Asian and African countries in their struggle for national independence and territorial integrity: the Indonesian people restored West Irian; the Algerian people won liberation; the Egyptian people repulsed the imperialist armed aggression; and the Yemeni people fought against the armed intervention of the U.S. and British imperialists.

Today in South Vietnam and Laos, in North Kalimantan and Angola, in the Portuguese Guinea and the Congo and in many other countries people are waging armed struggle to liberate themselves from the yoke of colonialism.

No more are these two continents the objects of oppression, exploitation, and humiliation. But the peoples in these areas are making advance for independence, liberation and social progress as masters of their own destiny.

However, the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists are still continuing bloody oppression and barbarous plunder in many parts of these two continents. They are waging criminal colonial wars to maintain their old positions. They are also resorting to every conceivable means including interference and subversion in an attempt to prop up their shaky foothold in the newborn countries.

Particularly U.S. imperialism, the most vicious

IN CEYLON

The delegation arrived in Colombo on April 28 and stayed in Ceylon about a week.

During its stay the delegation was received by Premier Mme. Sirimavo Bandaranaike. On the occasion, delegation leader Choi Won Taik conveyed the greetings from Premier Kim Il Sung to Premier Bandaranaike.

Premier Bandaranaike asked our delegation head to convey her greetings to Premier Kim Il Sung. Premier Bandaranaike showed much interest in the achievements in Korea's economic construction. Expressing her gratitude for the wish of delegation leader Choi Won Taik to visit Korea, Premier Bandaranaike expressed her intention of visiting our country in the future.

Views were also exchanged on developing friendship and co-operation between Korea and Ceylon, on unity and cooperation of the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa and on the position of the governments of the two countries on the coming Second Afro-Asian Conference.

During its stay in Ceylon a rally was held in Colombo in welcome of the delegation of our country. Senanayke, Chairman of the Ceylon-Korea Friendship Society, addressed the meeting in welcome of our delegation. Pointing out that the Korean people are gallantly fighting against imperialism, he said the successes of Korea are a great inspiration to them.

Delegation leader Choi Won Taik also addressed the rally. Praising highly the resolute struggle against imperialism of the Ceylonese people under the leadership of Premier Bandaranaike and their endeavours to build an independent national economy, he expressed his full support to the firm attitude of the Ceylonese Government and people rejecting imperialism.

The delegation visited many towns including the Kandy area.

The friendly visits of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country to Indonesia, Cambodia, and Ceylon made a great contribution to further strengthening friendship and unity between the peoples of our country and these countries.

KOREA HAILS INDONESIA'S RED-LETTER DAY

SONG YUNG

Chairman of the Korea-Indonesia Friendship Association

On the occasion of the Independence Day of the Indonesian Republic I extend warm congratulations of the Korean people to the Indonesian people.

On August 17, 1945, Indonesia declared her independence and proclaimed the founding of the Indonesian Republic. This is an invaluable gain that the Indonesian people won through a long, bloody and heroic struggle against the rule of Dutch colonialism and aggression of Japanese imperialism.

Today, the Indonesian people are victoriously marching on the road of struggle for independent development and prosperity of their country, resolutely repulsing the continued interference and pressure of the imperialists and liquidating the aftermaths of the long years of colonialism.

The Korean people, together with the peace-loving people of the world, are heartily rejoicing over all the successes the Indonesian people have registered.

Korea and Indonesia are separated far away from each other geographically. However, the peoples of our two countries are linked with each other in the common fight against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidating national independence and safeguarding peace in Asia. And they are giving active support and encouragement to each other.

We have experienced most keenly what solidarity meant to the peoples of the two countries in the days of the just Fatherland Liberation War that the Korean people waged against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and its 15 satellites, and in the days of the Indonesian people's struggle to safeguard the country's independence from the armed aggression of the U.S., British and Dutch imperialists, and to free West Irian.

The Korean people value most dearly the positive support of the Indonesian people to them who are

enemy of the world people and the bulwark of modern colonialism, is trying every way to strangle the national-liberation struggle and encroach upon national independence and security of the Asian and African peoples.

The U.S. imperialists that occupy South Korea have turned it into a military springboard for their aggression in Asia, into a colony where terror and tyranny, poverty and disease reign. They have been waging an undeclared colonial war in South Vietnam for the past three years. They still occupy Taiwan and Japan and are grossly interfering in the internal affairs of Laos, Cambodia, Ceylon, and other neutral countries.

The provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Indonesian and North Kalimantan people who are waging a righteous struggle against "Malaysia", a new colonial tool of British and American imperialism, further expose their true nature as the enemy of peace and national independence.

In Africa, Washington under the U.N. flag has put the Congo under its control and is supplying arms to the Portuguese colonialists, the South African racialists, and all the old colonialists who are continuing brutal suppression.

In such aggressive activities the American imperialists resort to every means, covert and overt—"aid" and the "Peace Corps", such military blocs as Cento and Seato, and military bases.

The present situation demands an ever more intensified struggle to expose and smash at every step imperialism and colonialism and a further reinforcement of solidarity of the Asian and African peoples in this fight.

Experience shows that if the Asian and African peoples, who account for the majority of the world population, put up a resolute struggle, supporting and encouraging each other, they can frustrate any aggressive machinations of the imperialists.

Developments make it incumbent upon the Asian

struggling to drive U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the unification of the fatherland.

Recently the U.S. and British imperialists and their stooges have been more desperate. They have set up the "Federation of Malaysia", an aggressive tool of neo-colonialism, so as to infringe on the sovereignty and security of the Indonesian people, stifle the national-liberation struggle of the people of North Kalimantan, and establish their political, economic and military domination over Southeast Asia.

The Korean people support the righteous struggle of the Indonesian people who have risen up to a man in response to the call of President Sukarno "Smash Malaysia with a revolutionary offensive" and resolutely condemn the aggressive schemes of the imperialists.

Our friendship formed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism is being steadily cemented.

Diplomatic relations have been established between our two countries. The state co-operation is being promoted in all fields; mutual visits and contacts, and economic and cultural intercourse are constantly expanding.

Particularly, the visits of the delegations of the Co-operation Parliament and Government of Indonesia to our country last year, and the visit of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. to Indonesia were important occasions for strengthening and developing the friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries.

A golden bridge of friendship connects our two countries. The bridge will be further cemented by dynamic efforts of the peoples of the two countries working for strengthening friendship and unity and for common cause.

No machinations of the imperialists who hamper the friendship of the peoples can destroy the bridge.

The unity and co-operation of the peoples of Asia and Africa in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding world peace is very valuable and one of the major guarantees for victory.

The Korean people actively support the just efforts of the Indonesian people for strengthening the unity of the peoples of Asia and Africa on the basis of the five principles for peaceful co-existence and 10-point Bandung principles.

The strenuous efforts for convening the Second Asian-African Conference made by Indonesia, one of the sponsors of the historic First Bandung Meeting, are enjoying the absolute support of the progressive people of the whole world including the Korean people.

The developments of the world show that when the peoples of Asia and Africa unite and wage a resolute struggle they can crush all aggressive schemes of the imperialists and new and old colonialists and safeguard the world peace.

I firmly believe that the strengthening of friendship and unity of the peoples of Korea and Indonesia will make a valuable contribution to the common cause of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

and African peoples to further intensify their struggle against the new and old colonialists, to unite and support each other in this struggle and give an ever stronger support to the colonial people's hard struggle for freedom and liberation.

They must also strengthen their co-operation and ties in eliminating the aftermath of colonial rule and effectively check the economic plunder and cultural penetration of the imperialists.

We are convinced that the Second Asian-African Conference will formulate appropriate measures for the settlement of these urgent and ripe problems.

For the 1,700 million people of Asia and Africa unity is a source of great strength; it is an important guarantee for world peace.

Historically, imperialism and colonialism are the root cause of all misfortunes and hardships of the Asian and African peoples, and U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of the two continents.

Independence, freedom, security, and progress of the Asian and African peoples are unthinkable apart from the struggle against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. This the people are more keenly experiencing through actual life.

There is no doubt that the Second Asian-African Conference will mark an important occasion for the common cause of the Asian and African countries for unity, complete liberation, friendly co-operation among the peoples and countries in these areas and for everlasting peace.

The imperialists and colonialists can by no means bar the road of the Asian and African peoples who stand on the common front for national independence and prosperity.

The Korean people who wholeheartedly rejoice over the success made by the preparatory meeting for the Second Asian-African conference, will fight resolutely in the future, too, hand in hand with all nations for the victory of the common cause.

NEW CULTURE AND CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN OUR COUNTRY

WHEN Korea was liberated from the 36-year long Japanese colonial rule the building of a new culture was posed as an important and serious problem before the country.

Reduced to a colony from the feudal state before seeing a normal capitalist development, Korea remained backward technically, economically and culturally as a result of the unbridled plunder and obscurantism practised by the Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese monopolised educational and cultural institutions, while barbarously suppressing progressive ideas and Korea's national culture. Reactionary ideas, a decadent way of life, and servitude were forced on the Koreans. Efforts were made to obliterate even the Korean language.

When liberated, North Korea had not a single university or a research institute, and the majority of its adult population, about 2,300,000, were illiterate. Only a few had experience in running factories or government offices.

Under the circumstances, the training of national cadres, the raising of cultural standard of the working people, and the building of a new culture suitable for an independent country were posed as the foremost and urgent questions—a prerequisite to the national prosperity and to the strengthening politically, economically and militarily of the northern part of the country—the democratic base for the country's unification.

The Workers' Party of Korea established a people's government, democratised all aspects of the political, economic and cultural life, eliminated the colonial survivals, and thus opened up great possibilities for cultural development. At the same time, the Party nationalised all educational and cultural institutions and created every condition for the enhancement of the cultural standards of the people; education was democratised; children of the working people were given wide opportunities for education; life of men of culture and science, once humiliated and ill-treated by the Japanese, was fundamentally improved and freedom of their professional activities was ensured. And by

a nation-wide effort illiteracy was completely liquidated in a short span of time.

Even in the thick of the Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. aggression, the cultural, scientific and educational work and the training of national cadres was never suspended. It continued under a far-reaching programme.

In the postwar reconstruction period schools and hospitals were built before everything, the compulsory elementary and secondary education systems came into being, free medical treatment was made available to all, and a great number of scientific and cultural institutes were established.

To build a new culture was a difficult but urgent revolutionary task. To free the people from the spiritual and cultural poverty and backwardness, aftermaths of old society, it was necessary to create spiritual wealth to meet the needs of the new society and rapidly raise the cultural and technical standards of the people. Particularly, when the socialist transformation in town and country was completed victoriously, and as the nation, with the laying of material and technical foundations of the national economy, entered the period of technical reconstruction, it was imperative to push ahead with the cultural revolution more vigorously and extensively.

In carrying forward the cultural revolution, our Party has adhered to the principle that the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be closely linked with each other and they must be fulfilled in a unified process. Without the cultural revolution, we cannot realise the technical revolution. Nor can we carry on political education among the working people successfully.

The cultural revolution hinges on the raising of the general knowledge and technical standard of the working people. To possess general education of the secondary school level or higher and to secure more than one technique has been the watchword of everybody, and it has been carried into practice vigorously. In this the reorganisation of the popular educational system in 1959 was of great significance.

Thanks to the new educational system, the younger generation in the field of common education acquire general knowledge and technical skill necessary in socialist construction. And thus they can work on their own in specialized fields. Thus school has been brought closer to practical life, and theory has been closely integrated with practice; a greater number of more competent workers were turned out faster.

Today preparations are being made for introducing 9-10 year compulsory technical education in the near future while the universal elementary and secondary education systems are being further consolidated.

The principle of "study while work, work while study" pervades all educational fields. For the workers and peasants, with the working place as the unit, the pass-on-technique and technical training courses have been organized.

Parallel with the regular institutions of higher education, the establishment of the factory colleges and Communist Colleges, new-type, spare-time colleges for educating the working people on the job, has turned major factories and enterprises, state farms and stock-farms into centres of training national cadres. This is a realisation in conformity with the requirements of the times of the Party's consistent educational policy for training a large number of new intelligentsia from among the working class and peasants while reeducating old intelligentsia who had higher education before liberation in order to make them serve actively the building of the new society.

The country has today a great army of technicians and specialists—a monumental success scored by the cultural revolution in the country. The number of engineers, technicians and specialists for every 1,000 working people was 33 in 1960, but the figure will reach 108 in 1967. Within the next few years each co-operative farm will have an average of five engineers or more, and each farm workteam two engineers or assistant engineers.

One of the important tasks in the cultural revolution is to develop the public health work in town and country and to improve the cultural standard of the working people. Our therapeutic and prophylactic work has made steady progress every year. An increasing number of public health, cultural, and welfare establishments are going up in town and country. In 1963 the number of hospitals increased 6.29 times as against 1946, the year after liberation, beds 24 times, doctors and assistant doctors 18 times. Today each dong and ri (the lowest administrative units in urban and rural areas respectively) has a clinic, and all are entitled to free medical treatment.

Every opportunity has been created for the women of the country to take full part in social labour. They are entitled to a paid maternity

leave, and well-equipped and well-staffed nurseries and kindergartens are at their disposal.

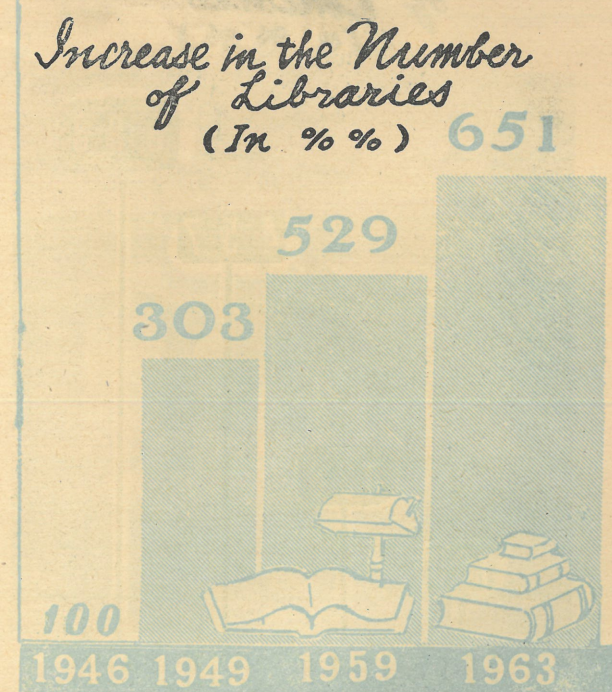
In contrast to pre-liberation days all towns and rural villages are becoming clean, vigorous, and wholesome places for the people to live in. A mass campaign is on to do away with all the backward norms and conventions of daily life and to build a new cultured life. The government sees to it that a greater number of newspapers, magazines and books go to the countryside; the rural housing projects are financed by the state to provide the peasants with modern homes as fine and comfortable as those the factory and office workers have.

The development of modern science and technology is a sure guarantee for the success of the cultural revolution and a powerful motive power in socialist construction. Particularly, the overall technical transformation of the national economy demands a leaping growth in all domains of science and technology which will eventually contribute to the country's prosperity and the people's welfare.

In organising and guiding the cultural revolution, the Party makes it serve the Korean revolution and socialist construction effectively.

Scientific research was directed first of all to those questions most pressing and urgent in the national economy and the people's living. Particular attention was directed under the revolutionary principle of self-reliance to making the best use of what we have and making what we have not or are short of so as to tap all the natural resources of the country, and lay and consolidate an independent national economic foundation.

Thus in our country which is short of natural fibre, the research for the production of vinylon from anthracite and limestone has been



completed and a giant vinylon factory built; the successful research on gasifying anthracite has been done to solve the question of industrial fuel in our country.

In building a new national culture in the post-liberation era we fought against every manifestation of national nihilism and flunkeyism that belittle our national culture while blindly adopting anything foreign to us. At the same time, we resisted reactionism. Only when a nation builds a culture on the basis of its own cultural heritage, can it build a new, progressive culture suitable to it. Also, it can adopt advanced cultures of other countries in conformity with the actual conditions of the country. In taking over the cultural heritage of the nation, we furthered the positive and cast away the negative so as to bloom an advanced socialist culture suitable to the socialist system.

Had we not taken over and carried forward the achievements of our Donggukhak (Korean traditional medicine), there would not have been the great discoveries of the substance of Kyungrak, an epoch-making event in contemporary biology and medicine. Had we not developed the national musical and choreographical heritages, our art would not have been acclaimed as "golden art" on the international arena.

We have made literature and art a powerful means for educating the working people, giving them cultural refinement, and inspiring them with revolutionary optimism; we have made them a mighty weapon for transforming old society in a revolutionary way.

The efflorescence of the socialist literature and art is one of the major achievements of

the cultural revolution in our country.

Today our literature and art successfully represent, on the basis of socialist realism and in rich national forms, the aspirations of the people and the requirements of the rapidly changing realities of the country. Our literature and art creatively develop the national forms in conformity with the aesthetic taste and sentiments of the people.

In the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," which won the People's Prize, and many other literary and art works our writers and artists successfully projected the glorious revolutionary struggle of our people and the heroic Chullima era, thus greatly contributing to the education of the masses in the communist ideas and giving a fresh inspiration to them in their struggle for building a new society.

As the creator of all spiritual wealth is the masses of the people, the culture in the service of the people cannot be created unless their creative power is mobilized. Only then the masses will become owners of culture, and the mission of the cultural revolution be fulfilled.

The Party, therefore, had always relied on the creative power of the masses of the people and followed the line of furthering the cultural revolution in a nation-wide movement.

The mass cultural work is making an unprecedented development in all factories, enterprises, schools, rural villages, and fishing ports. And every year national and regional art circle contests are held.

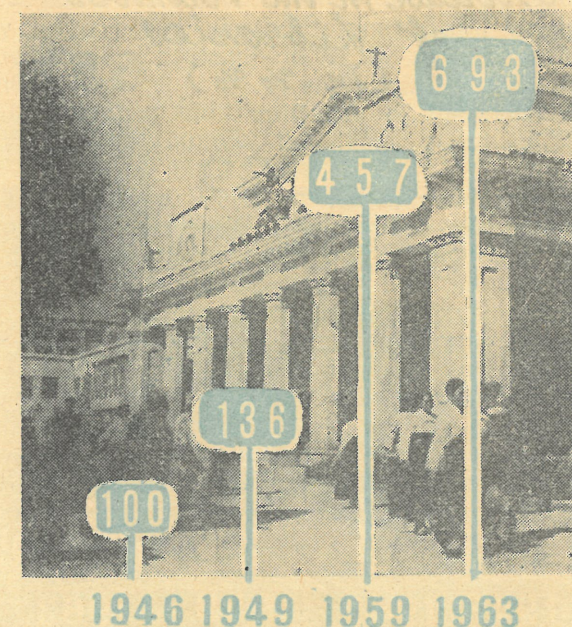
Sports and physical culture have also been popularised making the working people and the younger generation healthy, courageous, and

optimistic fitted to socialist construction. Up and down the country a wide network of primary sports organisations and young people's sports schools have been organised; sportsmen of international fame have emerged from among the working people. Whether in education and medicine, or in science and technology, the principle has been to introduce as many people as possible into the activities of the respective fields, and develop them in conformity with the people's needs and interests by making the cultural revolution the masses' own work.

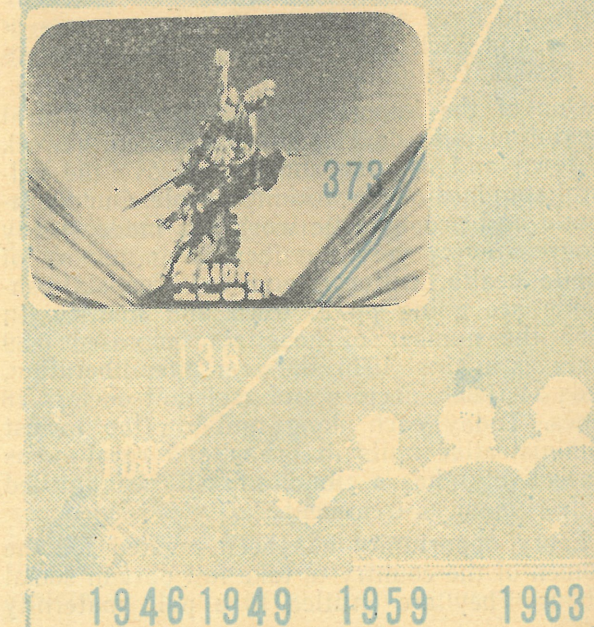
Culture always reflects the aspiration and interests of a certain social class. While continuing the socialist cultural revolution, never a moment have we discontinued the struggle against the penetration of reactionary ideologies of every manifestation. Thus we could achieve the maximum success in the cultural revolution and create a militant and revolutionary culture. To build a wholesome, revolutionary new national culture, struggle is imperative against the decadent American way of life and the influence of the venomous reactionary ideology.

The Korean people will surely improve radically their living and scale the high eminence of socialism by further vigorously carrying forward the overall technical transformation and cultural revolution relying on the victorious socialist system.

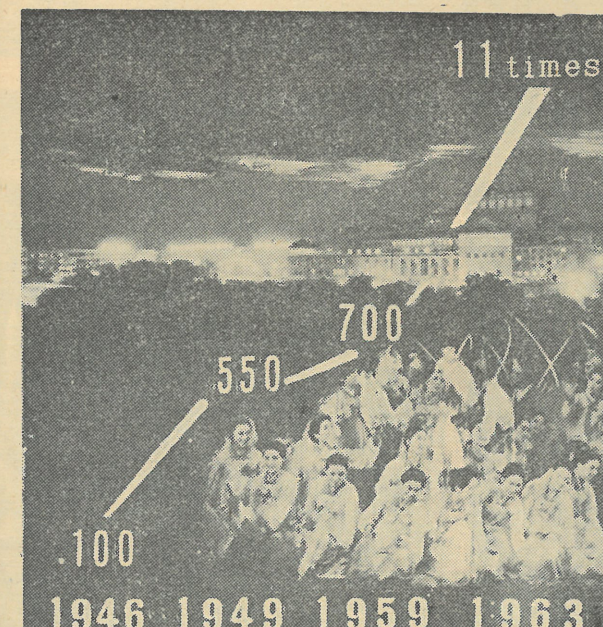
Increase in the Number of Cinemas (In % %)



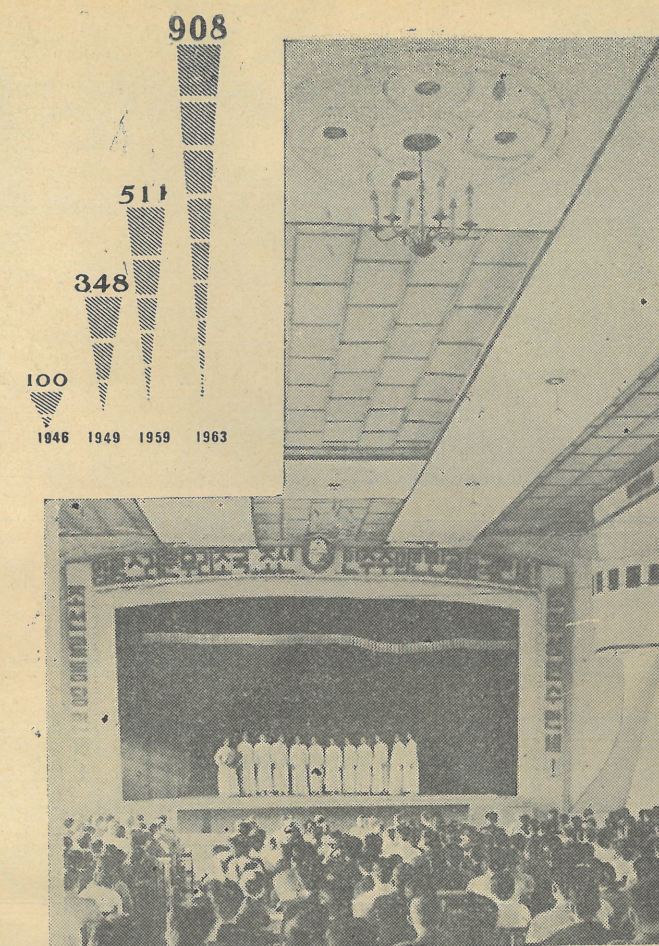
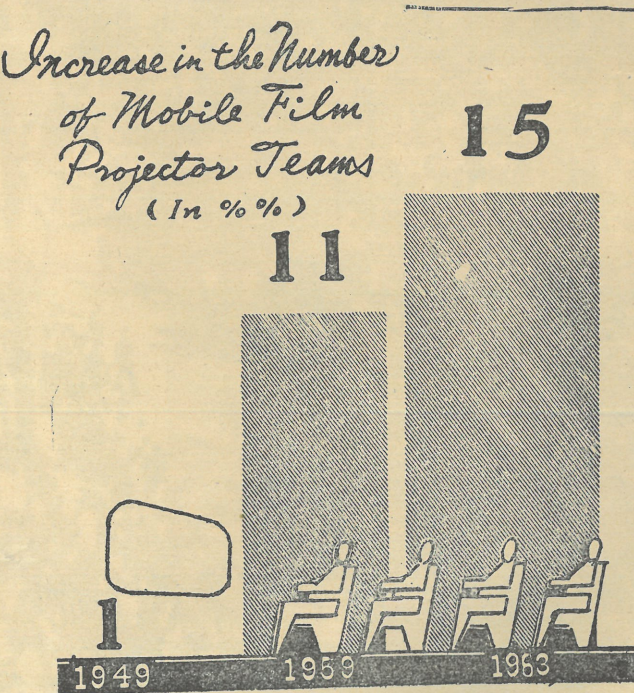
Increase in the capacity of accommodations (In % %)



Increase in the Number of Theatres (In % %)



Increase in the Number of Clubhouses (In % %)





Student-demonstrators burned traitors in effigy

Surging waves of angry students of Seoul pressing upon the national assembly building



MOUNTING PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE OF SOUTH KOREAN YOUTH AND STUDENTS

In South Korea the patriotic struggle of youth, students and people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts keeps mounting.

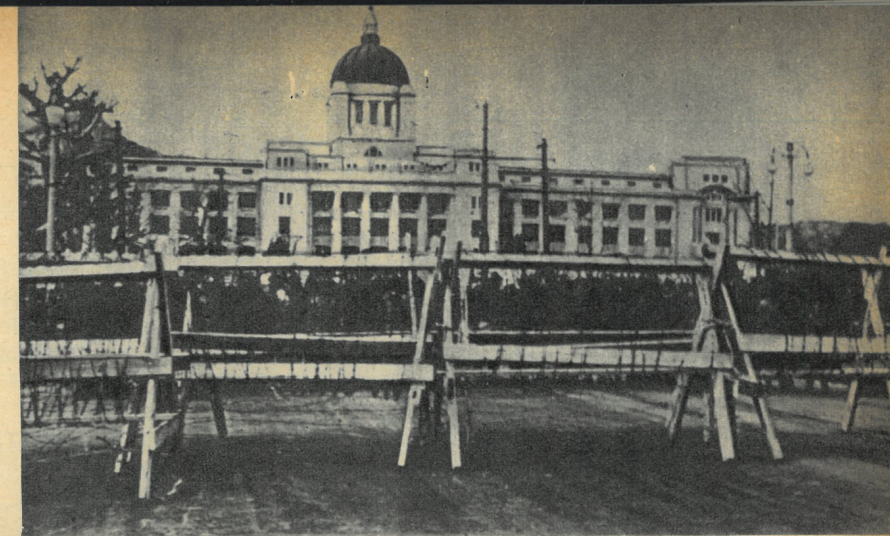
In the wake of the mass demonstrations in March, which were staged against the Washington-inspired schemes of the Japanese militarists for a comeback to South Korea, the flames of struggle flared up more furiously in April and May.

On May 25 the students of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Seoul University and university students of Seoul called a students' mass meeting to cope with the national crisis and adopted a declaration on the affairs of state, an urgent resolution on national salvation, and an action programme in the name of thirty-three universities and colleges of Seoul. Then mass demonstrations followed.

The anti-American, anti-Pak Jung Hi clique struggle is

spreading to all cities of South Korea, and the students expressed their firm determination to fight to the last until their demands are satisfied.

U.S. colonial rule in South Korea has been shaken to its foundation and the Pak Jung Hi clique are attacked by an extreme inquietude.



Capitol building surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements



Enraged students of Seoul burned the sign of "New Korea Hotel" at the construction site. The "New Korea Hotel" was to be the headquarters of Japanese Zaibatsu in Seoul



"Unity, unity! Unity is the only road to victory!"

Girl students of Seoul city came out for demonstration



ONLY WISH OF THE KOREANS

NINETEEN years have elapsed since the country was divided into two parts by the U.S. occupation of South Korea. And the South Korean people are still subjected to untold misfortunes and sufferings.

Recently a South Korean newspaper wrote: "What is the most burning issue confronting us? It is to keep the price of coal at seven won and put a lid on the bus fares, to store enough grains for the week, and have money to buy sidedish for breakfast... then money for rent. But there is a more important, more burning and more cardinal question for us... It is the question of the country's unification."

"We know well that the unbearable hardships and acute poverty we undergo today come from the split of the nation imposed on us."

Such is the tenor of the South Korean papers notwithstanding unheard-of suppression by the Americans and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges. This shows clearly how resolutely the South Korean people are coming out against the Yankee imperialist aggressors to demand the country's unification by the Koreans. They are asking for postal service and travel and economic and cultural exchange between North and South Korea.

THE STAND OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

To achieve the peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans without foreign interference—this has been the most urgent task of the Korean people since American imperialism occupied South Korea after the conclusion of World War II.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made repeatedly just and reasonable proposals for driving the American forces out of South Korea and attaining the peaceful unification of the country without foreign interference according to the unanimous will of the entire Korean people. And they have made persistent efforts for realization of those proposals.

The March Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed a meeting of political parties, social organizations, political and public personages of North and South Korea to discuss measures for pooling the efforts of the entire nation and coping with the present crisis in South Korea and promoting the country's unification. The Session once again calling for economic and cultural co-operation, postal service, and travel between the North and the South, offered to send to South Korea every year for the restoration of the ruined South Korean economy and relief of the hard-pressed people's life 300,000 tons of rice, 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000,000,000 kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibres in addition to large quantities of cement, lumber, machinery. Moreover, it proposed to take over the unemployed of South Korea to provide them with jobs.

These proposals have the warmest support of the South Korean people, and encouraged them boundlessly in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans without foreign interference.

THE SWORN ENEMY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

Who are dead set against the peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans? It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique that are seeking to turn South Korea into a permanent colony and a bridgehead for aggression in Asia.

They arrested, imprisoned, and murdered a large number of patriotic-minded South Korean people who were demanding North-South intercourse and negotiation and the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans.

The Yankees hold all the economic lifelines of South Korea under the mantle of "aid," systematically destroying the South Korean economy and driving the South Korean people into dire straits.

They are spreading the decadent American way of life. They are now conducting incessantly war games, simulated attacks on North Korea, and provocations to aggravate tension between the North and the South.

Americans are trying to lay more serious obstacles in the way of Korea's unification. They are bent on banding together the Pak Jung Hi clique and the reactionary ruling circles of Japan to form the aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" with the Japanese militarists, whom they themselves have revived, as its core and send out them as a "shock brigade" for U.S. aggression in Asia.

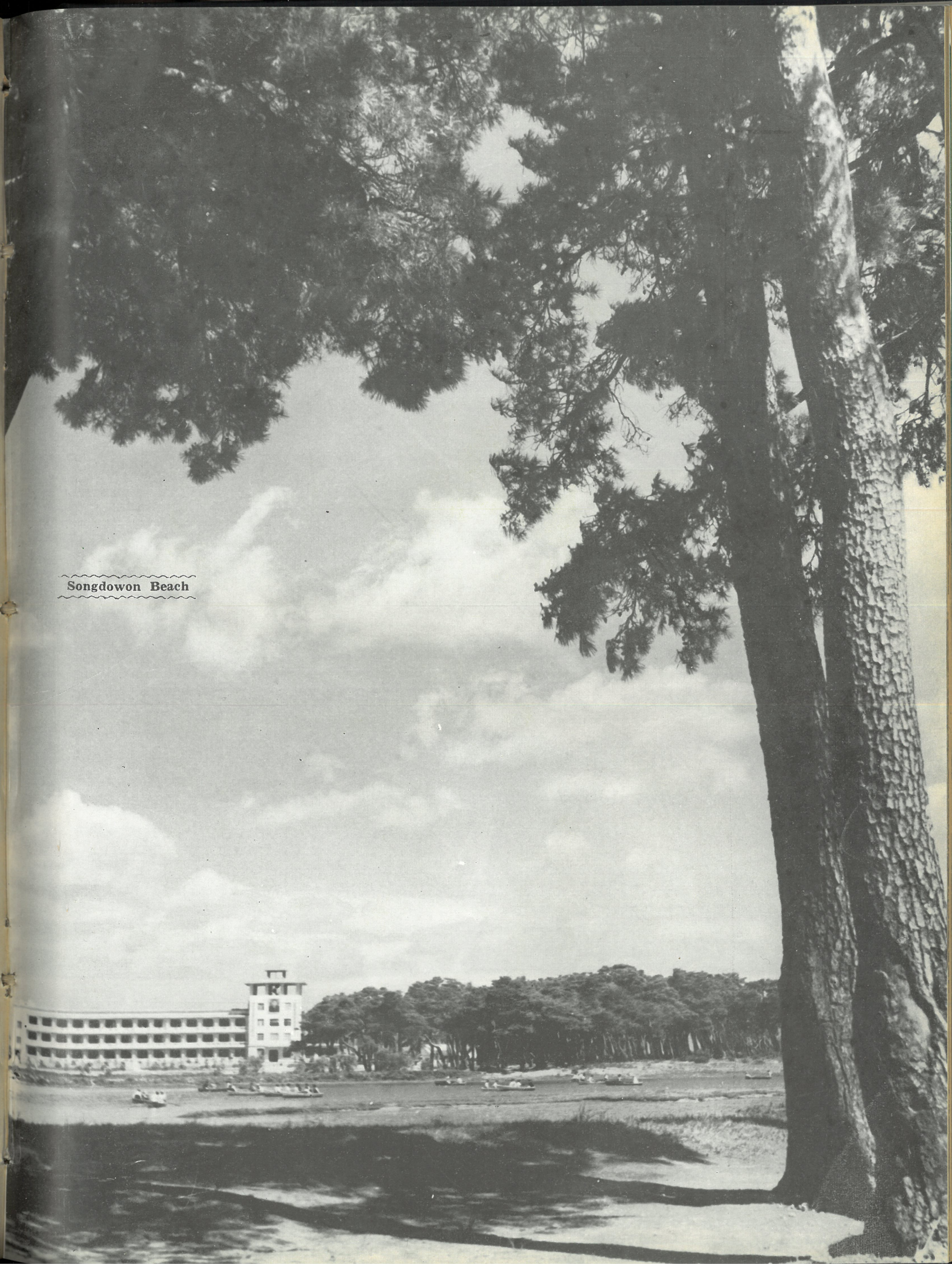
But U.S. imperialism will be surely punished severely by the Korean people.

Today in North Korea socialist construction is going on at an unprecedented rate and the independent national economy is being further strengthened. The struggle of the South Korean people against Yankee imperialism and its puppets keeps mounting.

Today the world situation is making a more favourable turn for the Korean people who are fighting for the peaceful unification of Korea without foreign interference. The socialist forces and the revolutionary forces of the people who are waging the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle are gaining in strength, and the revolutionary struggle of the world people is dealing smashing blows at American imperialism.

The Korean people who are fighting in the great storm of our time, will certainly make, with their united might, the Yankee aggressors quit South Korea and achieve without foreign interference the independent peaceful unification of the country, the supreme task of the nation.

Songdowon Beach





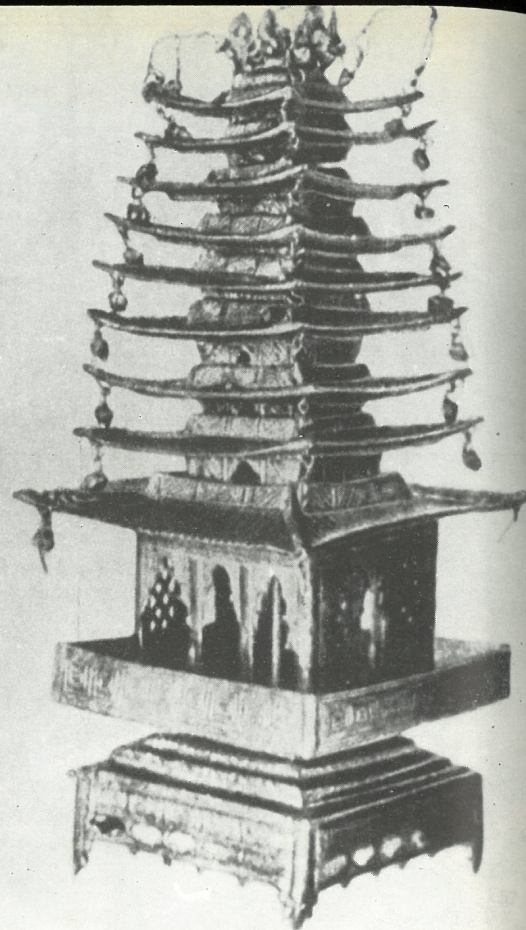
"Longevity"

A work of an unknown painter of the 18th century

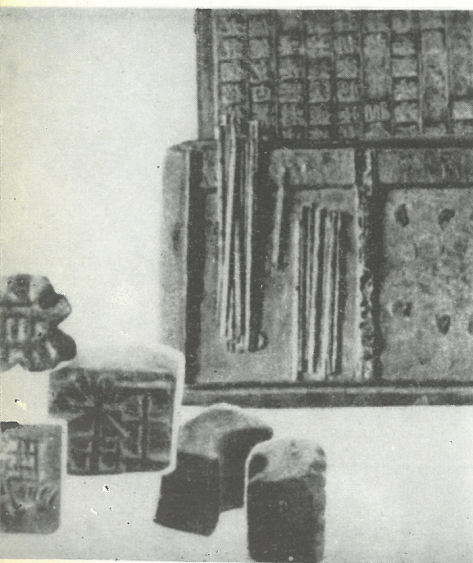


← Pitcher with patterns of grapes and children. The glazed pitcher and holder represent superb workmanship of the Koryu porcelain work. They were made in the period between the second half of the 12th century and the second half of the 13th century

→ Nine-storied gilt bronze miniature pagoda made as an ornament in the Koryu Dynasty. This type of pagoda was usually placed on the Buddhist altars. Note the ingenious and fine designs on all sides

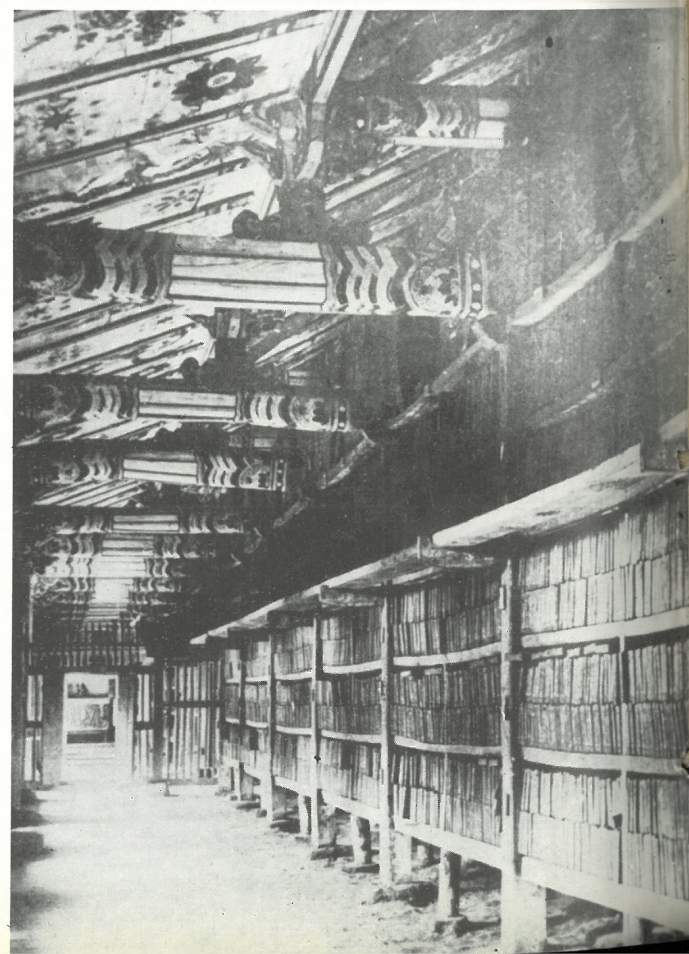


THE RELICS OF THE KORYU DYNASTY



← Metal type. Our country began to use metal type in the 12th century, three hundred years earlier than the West

→ Printing blocks of the Great Buddhist Sutra preserved in the Haiinsa Temple in Hapchun, South Kyungsang Province. It took sixteen years to make the blocks starting with 1236. The printing blocks number 86,000



CULTURE OF KORYU

KORYU was a feudal state that ruled the Korean peninsula for some 500 years, 10th-14th century.

Taking over the cultures of Silla (1st century B.C.-A.D. 10th century) and Balhai (7th century-10th century), the Koryu culture began to develop as a single national culture.

The Koryu kingdom expanded its territory, established a centralized government, developed agriculture, handicrafts, and home and foreign trade. And its culture flourished.

The Koryu porcelain, metal type, some 80,000 wood blocks for the Great Buddhist Scriptures, and the invention of powder are some of the outstanding features of the culture of this dynasty. Koryu's culture adorns the history of Korea. Moreover, all these creations were made not in peace time but in the flames of harsh struggles against foreign invaders.

As a whole, Koryu distinguished itself in handicrafts, goldsmithy, dyeing, mother-of-pearl inlaid ware, and especially in the field of porcelain and pottery.

Koryu porcelain made to answer the purpose of both utility and decoration acclaims a unique place in Koryu's culture with its perfect harmony of colour, shape, and designs.

Considerable progress is also to be noted in printing. As its rule became consolidated, Koryu set up offices to take care of collecting, preserving, as well as reproduction and publication of documents and books.

In the 12th century Koryu invented metal type drawing on its experience in block printing, and this ushered in a great turning point in the development of printing art.

It was during the Koryu period that the famous "Eighty Thousand Great Buddhist Scriptures" in 6,780 volumes was printed, taking 16 years. Altogether there were some 86,600 pieces of blocks.

The printing of the "Great Buddhist Scriptures" did Koryu credit not only in the sense of vastness of its scope but also in the excellent type-setting.

The fame of Koryu's printing art reached foreign countries, and China and Japan had on several occasions their Great Buddhist Scriptures printed in Koryu.

Koryu also made a big stride in the work of compiling history as well as in the field of literature.

True, the kingdom frequently fell prey to foreign invasion, yet it never suspended the work of writing chronicles of its kings and preserving them.

Particularly, in this period came out the History of the Three Kingdoms (12th century), the Secular History of the Three Kingdoms (13th century), and Jewang Woonki (13th century), the most old and

valuable data on the histories of Kokuryo, Baikje, and Silla, a period covering from the first century to the 7th century. The last book is in a form of songs giving names of the successive kings of Korea and China with brief anecdotes.

Literature, too, made a new advance both in content and form. Many lyric poems, folk songs, poems written in the Chinese characters and narrative literature came out.

The 14th century witnessed the appearance of a new form of poetry called *Sijo* as well as chronicle and biographical literature. Along with this, a good number of prose works were turned out, depicting social conflicts and giving a correct picture of the life of the peasants languishing under exploitation and oppression.

Particularly, Li Kyoo Bo, Choi Ja, Li Je Hyun, Li Gok and other celebrated men of letters wrote books in defence of the interests of the people and condemning the incompetent and avaricious ruling class.

Mention must be made here of an epic "King Dongmyung" contained in the noted work of "Donggook Lisanggook Jip" (On the Utopia in the East) written by Li Kyoo Bo. The author through his hero Joo Mong, later King Dongmyung, the founder of the Kokuryo dynasty (1st century B.C.-A.D. 7th century), portrays the patriotic struggle of our people. "King Dongmyung" is the oldest epic available today, occupying an important place in the history of our literature for its high artistic content, patriotism and national pride.

In the fields of natural science and technology, too, a great success was registered by astronomy, geography, medicine, mathematics, etc.

An office for astronomical and meteorological observations was set up in the early period of Koryu to record the results of their observations every day. During this period water clock was invented.

Already in the early 12th century the people of Koryu made observations of the sunspots, shooting stars, comets and fixed stars.

Not only that. The people of Koryu to fight the foreign aggressors worked out the method of powder making and manufactured various kinds of weapons, with which they defended the fatherland gloriously.

This covers only a small part of the brilliant Koryu culture.

Thus the 500-year long Koryu culture traversing a path of its own while struggling against the foreign aggressors, paved the way for the heyday of the feudal culture in Korea that was to come in the 15th and 16th centuries.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE (2)

In our previous issue we dealt with the question about the socialist transformation of relations of production in our countryside.

In this present issue we shall outline mainly strengthening and developing the material and technical foundations of our agriculture.—Ed.

The technical revolution in the countryside is necessary to completely free the peasants from back-breaking labour and bring a rapid boost in agricultural production.

The completion of agricultural co-operation in our country removed the private peasant economy which hampered the introduction of modern machines in agriculture, and created favourable socio-economic conditions for completing the technical revolution in a short time. Our Party, in step with the acceleration of agricultural co-operation, set forth without delay the line of pushing ahead with the technical revolution in the countryside on an extensive scale. The Party defining irrigation, mechanisation, electrification, and chemicalisation as the basic contents of the technical revolution, set the order and concrete ways of the implementation of the technical revolution suitable to the characteristics of our agriculture, natural and geographical features of the country, and the level of the development of socialist industry.

A very important place was given to irrigation in the rural technical revolution. Irrigation is of particular importance in the light of the fact that in our country spring is fraught with drought and summer usually accompanies a long rainy season and that paddy farming holds a large proportion. Irrigation in our country not only has expanded the area of paddy fields but also increased the output of crops from non-paddy fields as they were put under irrigation; it made more effective the principle of right crop on right soil expanding varieties of non-paddy crops. Forest and water conservancy projects also protect farm land from being washed away and inundated.

Under the condition in which rice holds an important place in our agriculture, primary efforts were directed to putting all paddy fields under irrigation, then non-paddy fields. Immediately after the ceasefire our Party carried on in a big way irrigation

works in parallel with agricultural co-operation. Particularly, during the Five-Year Plan (1957-1961, but completed in four years), with the progress of agricultural co-operation, great nature-remaking projects for irrigation were vigorously carried out in a nation-wide movement. During this period 97,500,000 won was appropriated for irrigation, in addition to large quantities of building materials, construction machines, various kinds of equipment, and accessories. Thus by the end of 1963 the acreage of paddy fields reached 640,000 jungbo, and the irrigation system went into non-paddy fields as well.

Today our country is covered with a dense network of irrigation canals. And our agriculture is free from drought and flood, and knows no crop failure. Every year high, stable harvests are ensured—our countryside has been turned into a firm food and industrial raw material base, which fully meets the requirements of the national economy.

Along with irrigation, electrification, too, is one of the main contents of the technical revolution in the rural areas.

The Party, in parallel with the construction of large power stations, has built medium and small power stations in the rural areas in an extensive way, thereby accelerating the rural electrification.

Utilizing the giant power stations, the Party, first of all, put the rural electrification ahead of irrigation so as to supply enough power needed for building irrigation projects and reservoirs. When the ample water resources were created with the successful acceleration of irrigation, the Party saw to it that medium and small power stations were extensively constructed in order to step up the rural electrification.

As a result, today in our countryside water pumping and stationary work are done almost by power, and 93.3 per cent of our entire rural *ri* has electric lights, and electricity is being widely used in agricultural production and everyday life of the peasants.

The technical revolution in the countryside depends upon mechanisation, and in the long run it determines to a great extent the realisation and effectiveness of irrigation, electrification, and chemicalisation.

Yet we could not start the rural technical revolution with mechanisation. For our machine-building

industry in the early years of agricultural co-operation was not developed sufficiently to mechanise agriculture.

After the war, therefore, we first of all started with the transformation of economic forms, and then rapidly accelerated the technical transformation based on the superiority of the co-operative economy.

The completion of agricultural co-operation and amalgamation of co-operative farms brought about a favourable condition for the execution of mechanisation in real earnest.

Moreover, as a result of the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the foundation of an independent heavy industry was built with a machine-building industry as its core. Our country became able to produce on our own various kinds of modern farm machines and equipment, including tractors and lorries. And our Party, realising that it was the time to set about mechanisation in real earnest, took necessary measures.

For the speedy and successful mechanisation of agriculture our Party set forth the basic directions: mechanisation was to expand gradually from plain areas to mountain areas, to start with the most arduous and labour-consuming work gradually switching over to comprehensive mechanisation, and to combine effectively large-size machines with medium and small machines as well as modern mechanisation with simple, small-scale mechanisation.

Since then, as our machine-building industry grew more, and, as we accumulated experience in agricultural mechanisation, the Party put forward the question of agricultural mechanisation in the first place of all-round technical innovation movement being waged in all branches of the national economy so as to accelerate agricultural mechanisation in an all-round way.

To turn out in great quantities various modern and medium and small farm machines, and for machine repair work, the role of the central and local industries was re-examined, and measures were taken to step up the specialisation and co-operation in production.

A general direction in the production of farm machinery was decided: the central industry was to turn out tractors, lorries and other complicated farm machines and equipment; local industry in provinces was to basically satisfy on their own the demands for other farm machines. Then large tractor repair factories were set up in all provinces in the main in addition to repair shops built in province-, city- and county-run factories and at farm-machine stations, and smithies in the co-operative farms.

In this way, firm bases for production and repair of farm machines and equipment have been laid for carrying out the agricultural mechanisation on our own.

As farm machines and equipment were sent in large quantities to the countryside, the question of raising the utility rate posed itself as an important one, and its necessity and significance were further keenly felt. To this end, a series of important steps were taken—the co-operative farms were to put all

medium and small farm machines to a more effective use; farm machine hire-stations that were responsible for modern heavy farm machines were reorganized into farm machine stations, and their leading role was decisively enhanced.

As a result of these measures, during the past four to five years, the technical equipment of agriculture was rapidly strengthened and the mechanisation level of agricultural production rose remarkably.

Today in our country 0.9 tractor (in terms of 15 h.p.) is working on every 100 jungbo of land, and no less than 32 kinds of work are done by machines.

Our Party is actively pushing ahead with chemicalisation in the technical revolution in the rural areas. Thanks to the rapidly growing chemical industry in our country, more chemical fertilizers have been applied and the variety of fertilizers too is expanding.

In our country, irrigation, mechanisation, electrification and chemicalisation have strengthened the material and technical foundations of agriculture and put agricultural production onto a higher scientific and technical level. Moreover, all this has made it possible for our agriculture to develop in a diversified way with emphasis on grain output, and reinforce further the food and industrial raw material base, greatly contributing to the further strengthening of independence of the national economy.

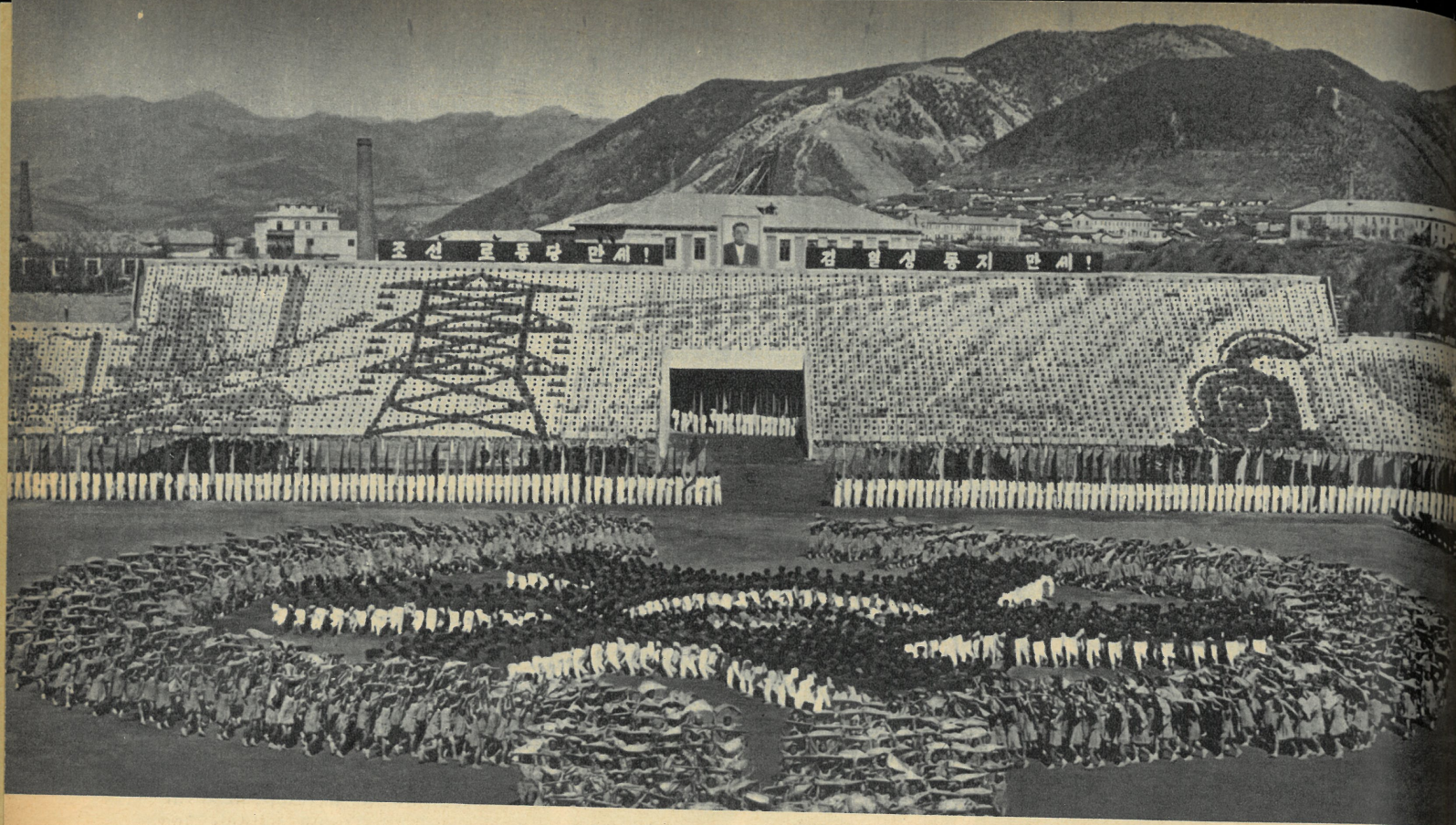
Thanks to such a correct agrarian policy of the Party, today our agriculture has been turned into a powerful socialist one with firm material and technical basis of its own. Thus the agricultural production of our country, unaffected by weather conditions or other chance factors, is making constant progress in accordance with the laws of socialist economic development. Then the task of increasing the proportion of rice so that the entire people may eat rice in the near future, is being successfully carried on.

Today our agriculture is in the stage of epoch-making progress.

The recent "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" adopted at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea have opened bright vistas for our countryside.

The Theses scientifically summarized the excellent achievements and rich experiences that our Party has accumulated in socialist construction in the countryside and scientifically elucidated the clear-cut prospect for the final solution of the agrarian question and principles for its realisation. The Theses also set forth in an all-round way the imminent tasks and measures for accelerating the final solution of the agrarian question in our country on the basis of these principles.

The implementation of the theses will place the country on a par with town, and the peasantry with the level of the working class; it will convert our socialist countryside into a yet brighter socialist paradise.



Mass game "Irrigation, Electrification, and Mechanization" presented by students and pupils in Kanggye city

New Songs on the Dokro Basin

Situated in the mountainous northern region of Korea, Kanggye has from olden times been famous for its beautiful nature.

To the northeast the city is bordered on the crests of the Jabook mountains flanked with high ranges. Between Mt. Namsan on the east and Mt. Doksan on the west flows the beautiful River Dokro, a tributary of the Amrok, with its sparkling water skirting the cliff on whose top stands the splendid old pavilion Inpoongroo. Yet, with all its beauty, Kanggye in days gone by did not impress its people until the country's liberation, as their life was misery itself.

In Korea's history there is a famous poet named Jung Chul, who drifted about, travelling all over the country to sing of the beautiful nature of each town and village. He was in Kanggye, too. But his poem was not dedicated to scenic Kanggye but human misery of the place. He lamented:

*O, the poor boy is starving,
My, the man is in rags,
Poverty reigns everywhere....*

The story was little different under the Japanese colonial rule. The people's lot did not improve, on the contrary, it got worsened.

But the past nineteen years since the country's

liberation have changed all.

You can find no trace of poverty now in Kanggye.

FROM ONE MIDDLE SCHOOL TO FOUR COLLEGES

It seems the day starts in the city of Kanggye with a big army of pupils and students rushing to school.

In an apartment-house not far from the centre of the city lives the family of Sin Pil Doo, a worker at a saw mill. Every morning from his home four children start to school, from the nursery to the secondary school. The number was nine until recently, but five other children graduated from the Kanggye Veterinary College, a specialised school, and a technical school.

Before liberation Sin Pil Doo was a share-cropper. None out of the twenty-five members of the families of his six brothers including his own had seen the inside of the school. But it is a thing of the past. Now he himself goes to school, the factory's Working People's School, not to speak of his nine children.

He is not an isolated case, however.

Today's Kanggye is a developing industrial city and its youngsters do not have to go to other towns for schooling. Until liberation there were only one

middle school and two primary schools. Today the city boasts of four colleges, thirteen technical and higher technical schools besides numerous middle and primary schools. In addition, there are many spare-time schools for adults. Now one-third of the city population are in school.

STORY ABOUT A COUPLE

It was on the joyous May Day this year.

A huge crowd turned out to celebrate the workers' red-letter day. Among the crowd was a couple that attracted particular attention. Waving bouquets they were marching excitedly in the celebration columns. They looked to be about forty. Until a few months ago they were cripples—Kim Sung Il was wounded in an enemy air raid during the Fatherland Liberation War and his wife Jung Sook became crippled after a long illness. But they were cured by the staff of the surgery of the Jagang Provincial Hospital. The couple were hospitalized, and the whole surgery department pooled its skill, but devotion, above all, to cure them. Scores of conferences were held and difficult operations performed before they were made to stand up again.

Now Kim Sung Il and his wife were in the procession; their bouquets were a tribute to the new social order; their hurrahs were a hymn to the new life.

In the marching columns there were also Li Jung Ik, an elderly man, who recovered his sight after thirty years of blindness; Chai Hang Woong, of the Kanggye paper mill, who was snatched from the jaws of death—his case was a severe burn, about half of his body, but blood and skin of the doctors and nurses cured him. There were many others who had their physical handicaps healed by the medical workers of the new-type, communist men, who are filled with love for man.

In days gone-by few of the city dwellers could afford the luxury of consulting a doctor even if they fell seriously ill. But today in the city besides the Provincial Hospital, there are eleven hospitals and clinics, all treating the patients free of charge. The medical workers are also engaged in an extensive preventive work.

SONG HEARD FROM THE INPOONGROO PAVILION

With the improvement in the people's living, arts have also blossomed. Performances are often held by amateur groups at the grand art troupe theatre situated at the foot of Mt. Namsan. This year, too, there was held music, dance and play contests of amateurs from factories and enterprises. A total of 700 amateurs came out with colourful numbers portraying their joyful labour and life. Among them were the chorus "The Rear Is Also An Impregnable Fortress" and the song and dance number "By

the Chungchun River", performed by workers of a machine plant. The theatre not only gives the inhabitants recreation but also serves them as an art school. Among the city's many theatres, cinema houses, and other cultural establishments, the art troupe theatre is most popular. An evening art school is attached to it for amateurs.

Thanks to such a spare-time school where any eager amateur can improve his skill, Hong Yung Sam, formerly a founder, became a professional choreographer at the theatre. The present director of the Provincial Drama Theatre Hong Sung Joo was born into a day-labourer's family. Crushed by poverty, talent as he was, he could not even dream of becoming an actor in his miserable boyhood.

The bountiful life makes people sing happy songs. From the Inpoongroo Pavilion, one of the eight scenic spots of Northwest Korea, noted through ages for its beautiful nature, flow out not lamentations as in the past but joyful songs of happy youngsters to the accompaniment of murmurs of the blue Dokro. They sing of their work, study, and recreation.

*Let's sing of our happiness,
The youthful Dokro Basin.
Let's fly on Chullima
Toward glorious communism.*

Inpoong Pavilion, one of the scenic spots in Kanggye city



EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN KOREA

Recently the editorial office of this magazine received letters from Mrs. H.W. Edwards of the Republic of Ghana and many other readers asking about the educational system in Korea. With the following article we would like to answer them.—Ed.

ONE-FOURTH OF THE POPULATION ARE STUDENTS

Today everybody in our country is ensured his right to education.

Education was in the most backward state in the past when Korea was under Japanese colonial oppression. The Japanese imperialists on the one hand pursued a colonial predatory policy to bleed the Korean people white and, on the other, forced obscuration on the people and a policy of eradicating the

A lecture period at the Pyongyang Medical College



national culture of Korea. As a result, most of the Korean youths and children remained illiterate.

This was the chief obstacle to the Korean people in building the economy, culture and a new life after liberation.

Hence, following the liberation, the country has directed great concern to enlightenment and education and the training of cadres.

The educational system was reorganized, first of all, on a democratic line, and all evils left over in the educational and cultural fields by the Japanese imperialists were liquidated. Moreover discrimination in education was done away with, so as to ensure everybody equal rights to education irrespective of property status, religious beliefs or sex.

The Government in line with social progress, the development of production in particular, has steadily improved the school education and gradually perfected the educational system.

Now all educational establishments in our country are under one unitary system. As for the educational establishments, there are the kindergarten, primary school (4 years), middle school (3 years), technical school (2-3 years), higher technical school (2 years), college and university (4-5 years), post-graduate school (4 years), and doctoral institute (2 years). For the adults on the job there are the working people's school (3 years); then for those who wish to receive technical education and upward spare-time schools or correspondence courses are available to them.

Thus each and every one in our country is provided with ample opportunity to receive education, with the result that the number of students studying at schools of all levels accounts for one-fourth of the population.

Our country under Japanese imperialist rule had no technicians or experts to speak of, yet in 1963 the country had more than 223,000 technicians and experts, turning out over 40,000 last year alone.

UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Following the liberation our country went ahead with preparations for the introduction of compulsory primary school education by 1950. And almost all of the school-age children were in primary schools then. But the aggressive war (1950-53) unleashed by the U.S. imperialists made it inevitable to postpone the introduction of compulsory primary school education until 1956 after the war.

It was followed by compulsory middle school education two years later.

Compulsory education in our country is thoroughgoing; not a single child is left out of school and

all children receive middle school education. For instance, there is a school built even in the thick forest for an enrollment of only thirteen children of lumberjacks.

The Government, while consolidating the successes in universal compulsory primary and middle school education, has been steadily preparing for a universal compulsory nine- or ten-year technical education.

TUITION FREE

No school at all levels collects tuition fees, and the pupils and students are provided with every condition for study by the Government.

Immediately after the liberation the Government exempted the children of poor families from paying tuition fees. That was not all. The Government provided school supplies and daily necessities for those children, and gradually increased the number of such students until 1959 when all tuition fees were completely abolished. There has been no such thing as entrance fees from the beginning.

Not only that. The state provides the students with uniforms and overcoats in different seasons in addition to text-books and school supplies. And the students of the higher technical schools and colleges receive government stipends. Unlike the scholarship in some countries, the students are not required to repay the government after graduation.

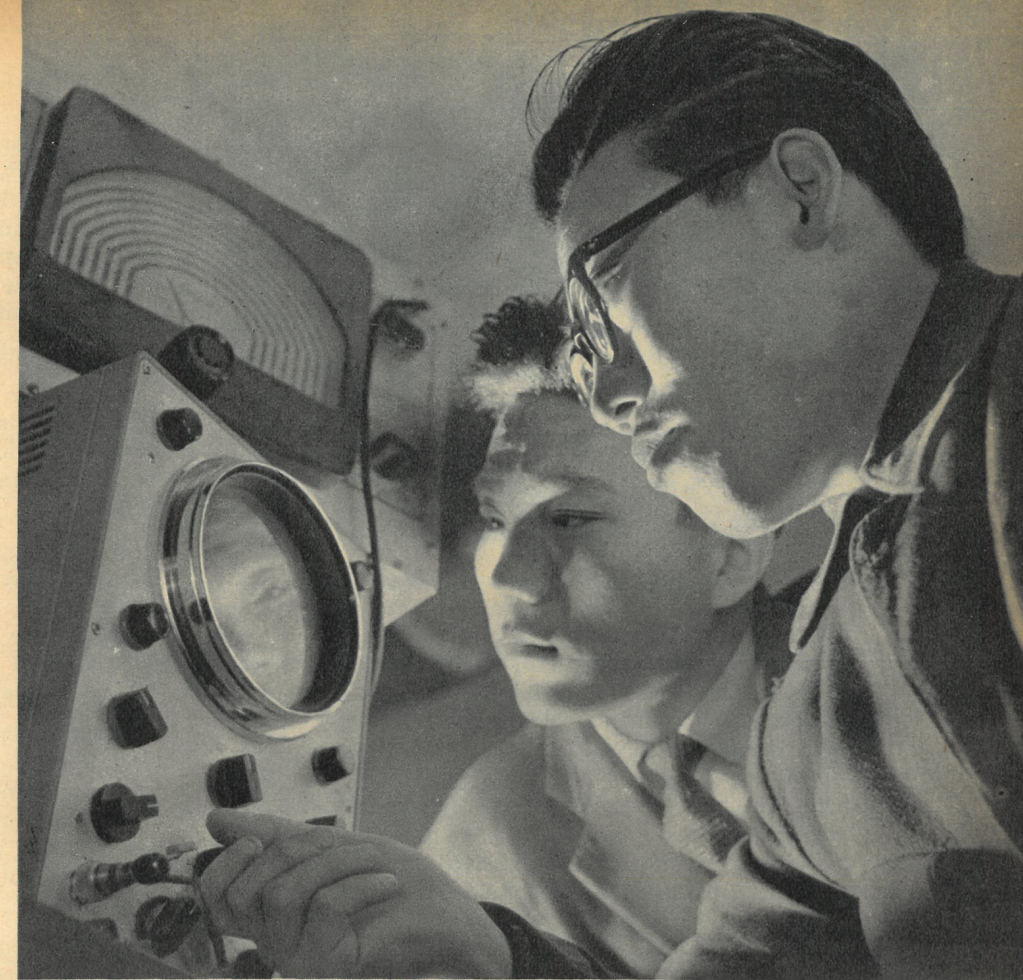
Every opportunity for education is provided for those students who come from South Korea or those who have no one to rely upon. Special government stipends are available to them and all items of daily use are issued to them free of charge. The Government is also directing profound concern to the education of Korean children in Japan, and sent them educational funds totalling some 3,196,870,000 yen (in Japanese currency) on 14 occasions between April 1957 and April this year.

FOR THE ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF MAN

The education in our country aims at educating one into a man of all-round development as demanded by our era.

It is the duty of all schools to bring up the rising generation into competent socialist-communist builders equipped with knowledge, virtue and a sound body.

All children and students are systematically taught



Worker-students of the factory college of the Nampo Smelter in a lab

and trained so that they can acquire practical knowledge and, later, work in a revolutionary way for the fatherland and the people.

The school, while giving them enough general education, directs no less attention to moral education, cultural advancement, and physical training. Particularly in the curriculums of primary and middle schools, many hours are set aside for art courses and physical culture, and the students' extra-curricular activities are widely encouraged along this line. As a result, all students in our country can play more than one musical instrument and participate in more than one athletic event.

It is one of the important educational policy of our country to consolidate links between school and life, to combine education with productive labour, and to reconcile theory and practice. What is most important in this connection is that the senior middle school system which chiefly leaned upon general education was abolished, giving place to the technical school and the higher technical school—a new-type school of combining general education with technical education.

Now the students of these schools, besides receiving adequate general education, are acquiring more than one skill.



They know the answer (at a primary school)

They test their knowledge through practice and productive labour, apply various laws and principles to production, and personally participate in creating material wealth. In this way they broaden and enrich their knowledge and make it most practical and useful in life.

In the four years after the introduction of the technical educational system, the technical schools and higher technical schools turned out hundreds of thousands of skilled workers and junior technicians, who are making a great contribution to the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions of the country.

STUDYING ON THE JOB

Factory technical school (2 years), factory higher technical school (2 years) and factory college (4 years) have been set up at the major factories, mines, collieries, enterprises and state farms and stock farms throughout the country to provide the workers and office employees with the opportunity to study to

The children's library in the Oisung District, Pyongyang



WHEN our plane was about to land at Pyongyang Airport, a smiling, attractive Korean stewardess approached me and said: "On behalf of the Korean Civil Air Line and our people, may I welcome you to our country? But I'm afraid the weather is not so favourable at present and you will not be able to see our beautiful flowers."

Her courteous and sincere welcome touched me.

I instantly could feel the warmth and hospitality of the Korean people when I stepped down from the plane. A group of officials of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, my host, were waiting to receive me.

While I posed before the news camera, a young girl came forward and presented me with flowers. I shook hands with the girl. As I saw the lovely girl with flowers, I could not help recalling the day in 1950 when I heard of the most savage bombing of Korea by the U.S. imperialist bandits.

Many reporters were there to ask me about my first impressions. I told them I could not say much at this moment beyond that I first wanted to see what this country looked like, especially after the severe war, and that I came to Korea to see and learn and not to lecture.

On the way to the city from the airport, the things that captured my attention were the meticulously cultivated rice-fields as well as the numerous anti-U.S. posters along the road.

I could understand more fully the justification of these slogans later when I visited the Sinchun Museum where authentic photographs of the barbarous acts committed by the U.S. troops were on display for the whole world to see. I saw the air-raid shelter nearby where the American beasts put gasoline on women and children before setting fire on them. And several hundreds of women and children were burnt to death.

My conviction grew firmer when I visited the famous Panmunjom and saw the demarcation line.

There are two flags on the table where the Armistice Agreement was signed in 1953 after the defeat of the American army. A national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands on the Korean side, while on the American side is a U.N. flag. How ridiculous this is!

It is a clear indication that the U.S. troops occupy

their hearts' content without leaving their job.

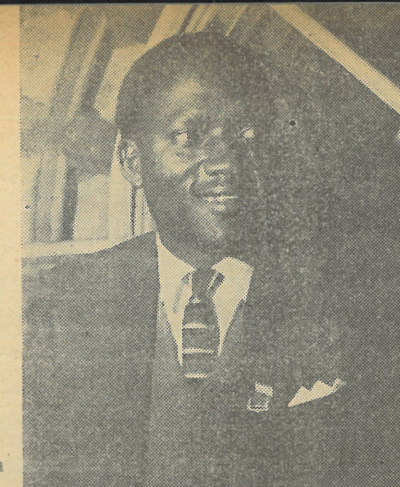
Under this system they can utilize directly in their work theories and technique they learned at school. They are provided with all conditions including the time needed for their study.

When graduated, they obtain the same qualifications as those of regular day-time school graduates.

Those who take correspondence courses are given twice a year leaves of absence with pay to attend

Korea— the Land of Prosperity

WERE OLONDE
General Secretary, K.A.N.U. Central Nyanza Branch



South Korea under the banner of the U.N. This is a monstrous abuse of the U.N. Charter.

Many people seriously doubt the sincerity of the United Nations, as it let America carry out its imperialist and colonial policy under the U.N. umbrella. It was under such U.N. flag that Lumumba was murdered. Also permanent political and economic confusion was created by the United States in Taiwan, South Vietnam and many countries of Latin America.

It has been argued that the division of Korea has been a result of contemporary world politics—the northern part is under the influence of the Soviet Union, the southern part under the influence of the United States.

According to what I saw with my own eyes, North Korea is utterly contrary to what has been said of. North Korea is a politically and economically independent, democratic state. South Korea is a complete U.S. satellite, just like Taiwan. During my stay in Korea, I travelled quite extensively in the country. I did not see any Russian soldier anywhere, but I saw American soldiers and MP's at Panmunjom.

If you are in Panmunjom, you would feel you are visiting a military barrack somewhere in the United States. It is interesting to note that they are here under the U.N. flag.

The people in North Korea started from scratch to rebuild and modernize their bombed-out factories; and they did it in an amazingly short space of time.

Today there are many huge factories in Korea and they turn out goods of good quality. The vinalon factory—the biggest in the world—held me tongue-tied! I visited a number of factories—vinyl chloride factory, Pyongyang silk and textile mills, vinalon factory, Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, Ryongsung Machine-building Plant, Hwanghai Iron Works, etc.

the classes or take examinations. And the Government bears their travel expenses to and from the school. When graduated, they are entitled to the same treatment as those graduates of regular educational organs.

As seen above, factories, enterprises and state farms and stock farms in our country are not only places of production, but also are the centres of training cadres.

I spent a considerable time at the Hwanghai Iron Works. The manager welcomed me cordially. He was a man who understood fully the ABC of his job. A man of strong build, he told me he fought the enemy in the mountains and came back right after the war to take part in rebuilding the factory, which was reduced to ashes by the American bombs.

At every factory I visited, I was always told that Premier Kim Il Sung had visited those plants on several occasions. His wise guidance is the guiding star of boosting Korean industries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is a born leader—a statesman of the highest calibre, a technician of the greatest talent, a war hero, a most able administrator.

After seeing these big projects which provide jobs to everyone in the country, I thought this was the superiority of the planned economy, a socialist economy.

The young nation of Korea has solved the question of education. Compulsory education up to the secondary school level is in force, and every pupil is given uniforms. Then free medical service is available to all; the housing problem has been solved in the main; an old-age security system benefits the people greatly.

There is no longer unemployment in North Korea. I was so happy to be in a country where there are no robbers and thieves. An atmosphere of freedom and complete happiness prevails everywhere.

Indeed, a yet brighter future is in store for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the country which has persistently resisted all forms of feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism, colonialism and imperialism. This is the country, a land of lovely mountains and gentle rivers, which the U.S. beasts wanted to erase from the world map.

Long live Korea and its people!

Under such educational system for the working people workers and peasants receive a higher education on the job; it enables the working people to raise speedily their technical and cultural levels, closely combining their actual experience with what they learn at school.

The educational system in our country will be further perfected in accordance with the advancement of society and the requirements of the reality.

LANGUAGE

CLASS

1. 여기는 새날 협동 농장입니다.
yugineun sainal hyupdong nongjangipnida
here new day co-operative farm is
트랙토르들이 밭을 갈니다.
teuraktoreudeuli bateul gapnida.
tractors field plough
화물 자동차들이 거름을 나릅니다.
hwamooljadongchadeuli gureumeul nareupnida.
lorries manure carry
농민들이 씨를 뿌립니다.
nongmindeuli sireul booripnida.
farmers seed sow
우리는 천리마 작업반원입니다.
oorineun chullima jakupbanwondeulipnida.
we Chullima work-team members are

This is the "New-day" Co-operative Farm. Tractors are ploughing the field. Lorries are carrying manure. Farmers are sowing seeds. We are Chullima work-team members.

2. 마을에는 새 집들이 많이 있습니다. 이
maeuleneun sai jipdeuli mani sutseupnida. i
village in new houses many stood this
집에서는 돼지 두 마리씩 닭 칠십
jipesuneun dwaiji doo mariwa dak sulheun
house in pig two head and chicken thirty
마리와 토끼 스무 마리씩 염소
mariwa toki seumoo mariwa yumso
head and rabbit twenty head and goat
한 마리를 기릅니다. 그리고 집안에는
han marireul gireupnida. geurigo jipaneun
one head raise and house in
두개의 옷장파 세개의 책상파
doogaieui otjanggwa segaieui chaiksanggwa
two wardrobe and three desk and
한개의 재봉틀이 있습니다. 꼭간에는
hangaieui jaibongchimi itseupnida. gokganeneun
one sewing-machine are barn in
아흔 아홉 섬의 벼가 쌓여있습니다.
aheun ahop sumeui byuga sayuitseupnida.
ninety nine sum rice piled up
우리는 여섯 식구입니다.
oorineun yusut sikgooipnida.
we six family are

Many new houses have been built in the village. This house raises two pigs, thirty chickens, twenty rabbits, and one goat. And in the rooms there are two wardrobes, three desks and one sewing-machine. Ninety-nine sum of rice are stored up in the barn. We are a family of six.

NEW WORDS:

새 날 sai nal new day (새 sai is a qualifying adjective.)
새 집 sai jip new house
협동 농장 hyupdong nongjang co-operative farm
밭 bat field
갈다 galda to plough (... ㄹ is dropped when it is followed by ... ㅂ니다. ...pnida.
Example: 갈니다 gapnida to plough.)

화물자동차 hwamooljadongcha lorry
거름 gureum manure
나르다 nareuda to carry
농민 nongmin farmer
씨 si seed
뿌리다 boorida to sow
작업반 jakupban work-team
작업반원 jakupbanwon work-team member
마을 maeul village
많이 mani many (This is an adverb derived from the adjective 많다 manta many)
서다 suda to stand (섰습니다 sutseupnida or 섰다 sutda are the past forms)
벼 byu rice (plant)
식구 sikgoo family member
쌓이다 sa-ida to be piled up (Cf 쌓다 satda to pile up; 쌓여있다 sayuitda be in a state of pile-up.)

PLURAL OF NOUNS:

Plural forms are made by adding suffix 들 deul to the noun or certain pronoun.

Examples: 사람들 saramdeul people; 책들 chaikdeul books; 협동농장원들 hyupdong nongjangwondeul co-operative farm members.

But in Korean some nouns do not require such suffix, and predicative verbs or pronouns remain the same whether they are in singular or in plural.

NUMERALS:

Korean numerals (with the exception of those written in the Chinese characters or Arabic figures):

하나 둘 셋 넷 다섯
hana (one), dool (two), set (three), net (four), dasut (five), yusut (six), ilgop (seven), yudub (eight), ahop (nine), yul (ten), yul hana (eleven), yul dool (twelve), seumul (thirteen), seumul hana (fourteen), seumul (fifteen), seumul hana (sixteen), seumul (seventeen), seumul hana (eighteen), seumul (nineteen), seumul hana (twenty), seumul hana (twenty-one), sureun (thirty), sureun hana (thirty-one), maheun (forty), maheun hana (forty-one), shin (fifty), shin hana (fifty-one), yesoon (sixty), yesoon hana (sixty-one), ilheun (seventy), ilheun hana (seventy-one), yudeun (eighty), yudeun hana (eighty-one), aheun (ninety), aheun hana (ninety-one), aheun ahop (ninety-nine), baik (hundred), chun (thousand), man (ten thousands).

When used as adjective-numerals 하나 hana, 둘 dool, 셋 set, 넷 net take the following forms 한 han, 두 doo, 세 se, 네 ne; Example: 세 사람 se saram three men.

마리 mari and 개 gai are classifiers, the former denoting the number of animals and the latter the number of things.

섬 sum equals 150 kilograms. Besides 마리 mari and 개 gai, certain nouns, too, are used as classifiers. Example: 다섯 집 dasut jip five houses. Here jip is a classifier.



A chorus with the accompaniment of a national instrumental ensemble

National Art Theatre

ONE of the art companies most favourite with the Pyongyang citizens is the State National Art Theatre.

The State National Art Theatre has won the public applause. Every time it puts on the stage any new production, its engagement has to be extended at the demand of the theatre-goers.

During the past ten odd years, Korean classical opera "The Tale of Sim Chung," for instance, a standard repertoire of this theatre, had 500 presentations and more than 450,000 people heard it.

Members of this Theatre also gave performances abroad, earning world fame for the Korean national art.

The Theatre has 15 People's and Merited Artists.

The Theatre has developed from the "Korean Classical Music Institute" which started in 1948 with a few people and a small number of musical instruments. Since then the Theatre has grown into a big

collective of some 400 members during the past 16 years. Today it has a classic opera troupe, a song and dance troupe and an orchestra of national instruments.

Members of the Theatre have produced since the Theatre's establishment some 20 classical operas as well as a number of new instrumental and vocal pieces, besides many dances and hundreds of sketches.

When speaking of the development of this Theatre, mention must be made of the deep solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and the constant guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung for the development of the Korean national culture.

Premier Kim Il Sung has instructed time and again to creatively inherit and carry forward the cultural heritage of the Korean nation which has a long cultural tradition, give new contents to the different forms of folk art, preserve the excellent traditional characters in folk music, dance and other spheres,



Merited Artist Rim So Hyang sang the role of Heroine Jo Ok Hi in the national opera "Song of Hwanghai"

and create new rhythms, new melodies and new movements to meet the demands of the new life. And he has personally shown the ways of tackling these problems.

Members of the State National Art Theatre have taken guide in their activities from the Premier's instructions, and this has enabled them to achieve splendid results.

They have unearthed and arranged folk songs, dances and classical operas which had ruthlessly been trodden underfoot by Japanese imperialism, and thereby has brought into efflorescence the beautiful and progressive musical heritage of the land. They have also arranged and restored the classical Korean operas such as "The Tale of Choon Hyang," "The Tale of Jang Hwa and Hong Ryun" based on ancient

folklores. Moreover, they have adapted these operas or given new forms so as to enhance the ideological and artistic contents to meet the demands of the time and tastes of the people.

Members of this Theatre have gone among the popular masses to unearth hundreds of folk songs and national dances which had long remained unknown. Then, they have trained many musicians and produced new operas on historical themes "Admiral Li Soon Sin" and "Princess Sun Hwa" in the form of traditional Korean classical operas with lofty ideological content and popular character.

People remember what the members of the National Art Theatre

did during the severe war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

They visited the front in defiance of the rains of enemy shells and bullets and toured the rear giving performances for the armymen and people. Their repertoires in those days included the "Song of the Bocheon Campaign" and "Song of the Soldiers Rout- ing the Yankees" representing the patriotism of the Korean people, a militant sketch "Serviceman's Family" and the dance "Letter from the Front."

The Theatre has made persistent efforts to project on the stage the actual life in broad relief in conformity with the spirit and demand of the time and truthfully depict the life of man of the new type.

The operas "Song of Hwanghai" and "New Song Comes from Across the River" marked a landmark

in creating a new form in the treatment of modern themes. The casts of these operas had been to the places where the stories of the operas had actually taken place before they put them on the stage.

In the opera "Song of Hwanghai" depicting Heroine Jo Ok Hi, a woman partisan active in the area under enemy occupation during the Fatherland Liberation War, a new role was assigned to the orchestra, that is, a musical picture of battle scenes and tragic events; a big chorus was used to sing vigorous melodies combined with revolutionary songs for the mass heroism and the unyielding fighting spirit of the heroine. The aria that the heroine of the opera sings before her death expresses her ardent patriotism.

The opera "New Song Comes from Across the River" depicting the wives and sisters of the servicemen who stand in the van of the agricultural co- operative movement is based on folk songs.

Special attention was directed to developing the folk songs in conformity with the personality of the characters. To project the sentiments of the younger generation, the composers used lyrical modern songs based on folk tunes.

Moreover, in the opera the chorus was most ably used to represent the people's optimistic and animated life.

The chorus in the last scene of the opera and in act 4, which sings of a bumper crop, is a musical language expressing the reality full of optimism and animation.

From the theme songs of heroines to the chorus, every song has a remarkable emotional power to move the audiences.

The Theatre has improved and worked out some 100 musical instruments of about 30 sorts to better tone qualities and expand the ranges.

That a Korean adaptation from the Chinese opera "The Dream of the Red Chamber" won applause of the audiences is partly due to the beautiful melodies given out by the improved instruments and to the reorganized orchestra.

The Theatre has introduced into the Korean national orchestra the system of polyphonic harmony, which does no longer confine itself to the function of accompaniment but speaks a musical language of its own to be part of the opera.

The State National Art Theatre will take over and further carry forward the national art to adorn the stage.



About another new presentation

At one of the dressing rooms



Kayakeum ensemble



A FAMILY

Kim Chun Dol's brother Eun Woo (right) and eldest son Seung Gap outside of the State Library

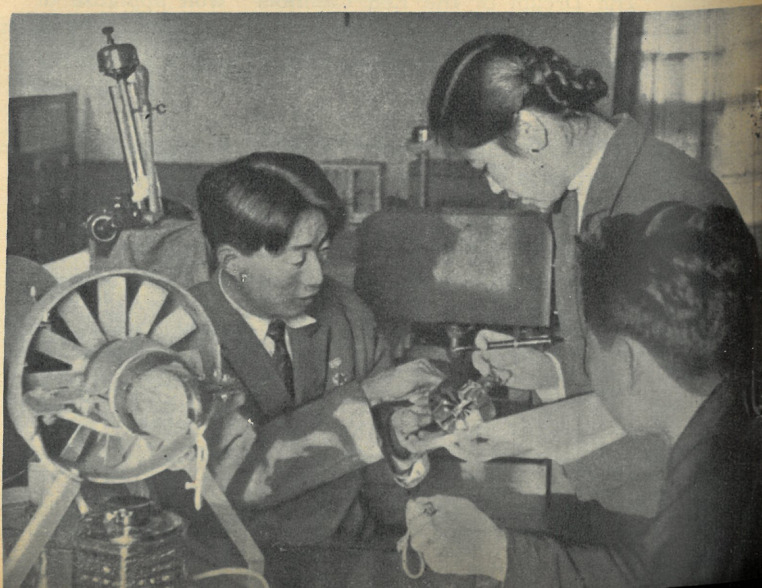
↑
Kim Chun Dol with his family



Geum Ja, a future doctor, is also musically inclined



Kim Eun Woo, a younger brother of Kim Chun Dol, is in the senior class of Kim Il Sung University →

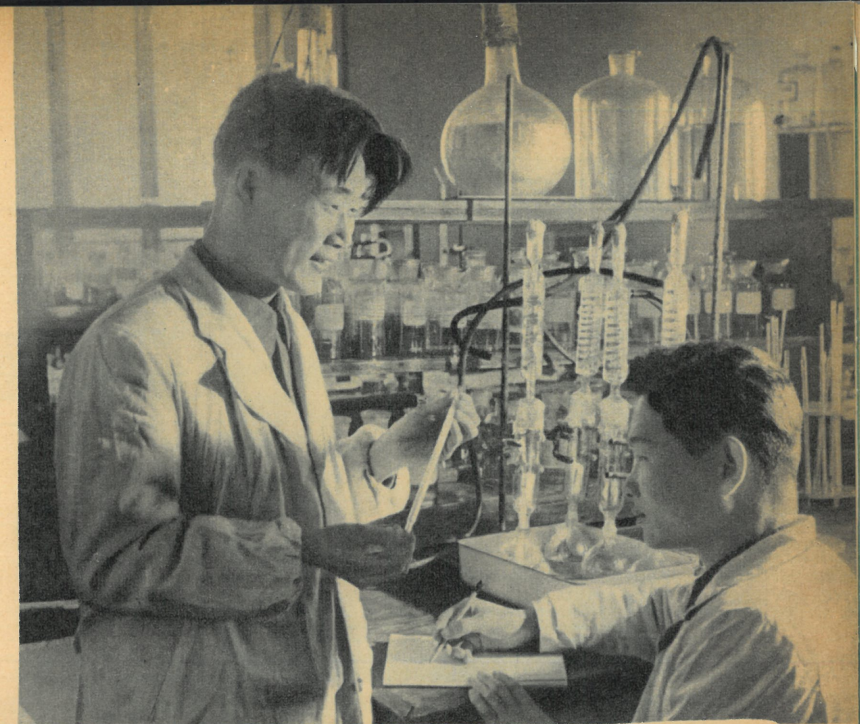


OF STUDENTS

THE 47-year-old office employee, Kim Chun Dol is living in Chilsungmoon dong, Moranbong District, Pyongyang. There are eleven in his family and all of them are going to school, from primary school to college. In the family are three daughters and three sons besides his three brothers.

The youngest daughter Gi Ja is in the first year class of a primary school. Seung Gi and Seung Myung, two youngest boys in the first and the third year classes of a junior middle school respectively. Their dreams: the former—a ship builder, the latter—an aviator. Seung Gap, the eldest son, is in Kim Il Sung University majoring in semi-conductor. Geum Ja, the second eldest daughter, is a student of the Pyongyang Medical College, who likes to play piano. She is also good at drawing. The eldest girl Seung Ja is attending the Wonsan Economy Institute.

Two of Gi Ja's uncles are Kim Il Sung University students majoring in microbiology and meteorology. Then another one is in the power



Kim Chun Dol's younger brother Yung Woo (left) in a university lab

engineering department of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute.

Kim Chun Dol is enrolled in the correspondence course of the People's Economy Institute. He will soon become a bachelor of economy. His wife is in the Mothers' School. Besides, she is head of the community.

The happy and hope-filled family of Kim Chun Dol is an epitome of the Republic. Before liberation Kim Chun Dol barely managed to finish the primary school.

Seung Gi, the youngest boy, is interested in ship-building. He is also in the football team of his class

“Gee, look at it!” Gi Ja (right), the youngest girl, with her playmate





Surgeon Hong Tai Myung

A Story of a

The name is Hong Tai Myung. He is a surgeon of the Central Hospital of North Pyongan Province. His skill and devotion cured many "incurable". Below is a story about a crippled girl whom Dr. Hong made walk.

Hong Sun Ja is a girl of 15, a born cripple. She had been in hospital for over ten months already, but there had been no appreciable change in her condition. All she could do was to take one or two steps leaning on the clutches.

In the course of his observation and treatment of the patient Dr. Hong reached a conclusion. If a piece of bone is transplanted on the hollow crack of the left knee joint of the girl, her bent leg would become straightened... This was a new method of operation on a crippled...

After a heated discussion his proposal was accepted by other doctors. But the question was: Where to get the bone? Dr. Hong was at his wit's end. If the new method of operation was not applied the girl would remain a cripple for the rest of her life, he thought. Days of apprehension passed.

May Day, the workers' red-letter day, came. Dr. Hong taking pity on the little girl, took her to his home. He wanted the girl to spend the holiday with his family.

Right away Sun Ja felt at home at the doctor's and she played merrily with the children.

Then suddenly Lan I, a little girl of Dr. Hong, feeling so sorry because Sun Ja could not play freely with her, asked her father.

"Daddy, can you make her walk?"

The father could not answer instantly and was tongue-tied. He only murmured some inaudible words. His heart was as heavy as lead. Soon the doctor raised himself from the chair and stepped out on the verandah.

He could see in his mind's eye Pak Keum Hi and other little girls—they by turns carried Sun Ja on their backs to school every day. How moved he was when he saw the girls! To tell the truth, the little girls inspired him to take care of Sun Ja and decide to do whatever he could do for her as a surgeon. He remembered the day when he had brought her to the hospital. Then there was Sun Ja's teacher, who travelling a long way came to see her every

third day lest Sun Ja got behind in her school work. There were also her classmates — they came every Sunday to spend the day with Sun Ja. In this way everyone was doing one's best to comfort Sun Ja, to give her courage and hope... But why couldn't he cure Sun Ja yet?

He asked himself. Why couldn't I answer Lan I? Suppose Sun Ja were Lan I, what would have I done for her? This girl has no mother, nor father. Her father gave his youth to the fatherland and people in the sacred war against the U.S. aggressors. While her father was fighting the enemy, I studied and became a doctor... I must take the place of her father. I must become her father. Like a real father, like all the people who are doing their utmost for unfortunate Sun Ja, I must do everything to save the girl. If need be, I must give her every piece of my bone and my whole body itself. This is my duty to her father who offered his life for the fatherland and to her mother who was killed by the American indiscriminate bombing.

As he thought this way, gradually a sense of shame crept into his mind. He had been searching for a piece of bone everywhere but the place where he would find it. Now he felt his heart became light.

He came back into the room where the children were playing. He told his daughter:

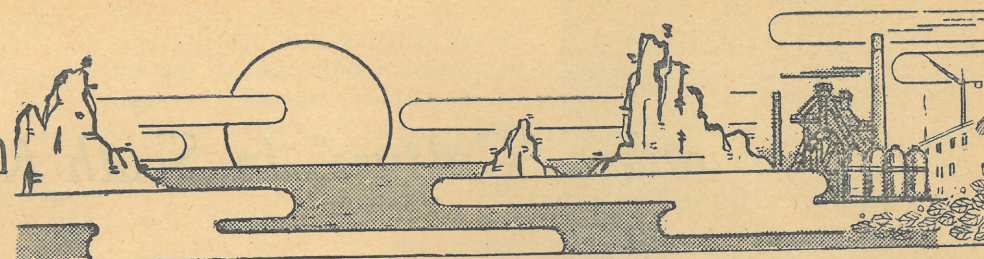
"Lan I! You want Sun Ja to walk like you, don't you? Sun Ja will surely walk. I promise!"

Dr. Hong decided the operation should be done right away. But, who was to do the operation? It was a difficult job to transplant a bone on the girl of such tender age. Her bone should not be endangered in any way, and her joint must be made to work.

There was only one doctor in the hospital who could perform the operation. It was he himself. But one could not saw off one's own bone. Then, who could saw off a bone of Dr. Hong?

At this juncture, Dr. Kim Yung Kwan, a childhood friend of Dr. Hong, volunteered to help him. Dr. Kim

Surgeon



thought he must do his bit to make the lofty idea of his bosom friend realized.

The operation on Dr. Hong to remove a bone from him began in a tense atmosphere. The hospital director, Party chairman, many doctors and nurses were in the operation room. But Dr. Kim encountered an unexpected difficulty. Dr. Hong wouldn't agree to being under anesthesia. Dr. Hong wanted to transplant the bone on the girl's leg as soon as his bone was sawn off.

Lying on the operation table he fixed his eyes on the ceiling.

Sun Ja's father gallantly fighting the U.S. imperialist aggressors amidst the rain of bullets seemed reflected on it. Then there were children who carried Sun Ja on their backs to school for several years! Picturing in his mind's eye the happy girl walking with firm strides, the surgeon bore the pain with fortitude.

In an hour Dr. Kim finished the operation. But losing no time Dr. Hong standing on his shaky feet approached the operation table where Sun Ja was lying.

It was the following day after the operation. From somewhere sobs were heard. Dr. Hong knew it was Sun Ja that was crying. He rushed over to the girl.

"Sun Ja," he said in an affectionate tone, "Don't cry. You underwent the last operation yesterday. You will soon be walking. I will take you to Pyongyang, Mt. Diamond, wherever you like to go."

The girl knew a bone transplanting was made on her, but didn't know whose bone it was. But, now, she found out it was Dr. Hong's. Sun Ja, young as she was, felt that what he had done was more than she or any one could hope for...

"Nothing is more lofty and beautiful than sacrificing oneself for others. What a noble man this Hong Tai Myung is! I am proud of knowing such a person."

This is what Dr. Kim wrote in his diary on the night when the operation on Sun Ja was performed.

The selfless spirit of Dr. Hong imbued a new fire into the hearts of the staff of the hospital. Nurses Kim Moon Ja and Kim Soon Sil sat up many a night by the patient's bed, and tended her like their sister.

Indeed, many hospital workers with such devotion took care of the girl.

70 days passed. Now Sun Ja became able to pace a few steps by herself with no help of others or clutches. For the first time in her life she walked by herself!

Thirty days later. The girl with Dr. Hong went to

Soojin Village in Euijoo county, her native town. That day, in the Soojin Middle School, her school, a ceremony was held to award the title of twice model Pioneers to the school.

Sun Ja mounted the rostrum. There were pupils, parents, and teachers in the hall. In an excited voice she spoke:

"Please don't think me as unhappy Sun Ja of the past. I am a happy Sun Ja, a very happy Sun Ja. Now, I can walk and run. Don't ever think I have no parents either. I have father, mother, sisters and brothers. I thank Marshal Kim Il Sung for this great happiness. I thank him again and again..."

Surgeon Hong Tai Myung mounted the rostrum and hugged the girl. He said amidst cheers and applause:

"I only did my duty as a doctor. I believe no patient, no disabled person need to be disheartened and saddened. Our medical workers will cure them as we did Sun Ja. I will combat the incurable diseases with a firm conviction that all diseases can be cured if a doctor do his utmost."

Now, after all these years, she can walk



Yankee "Culture" in South Korea

FAR back in the 16th century, dreaming to get enormous wealth at one stroke the greedy adventurers from Europe crossed the sea to the New World.

Once they set their foot on the new land, they massacred the natives, plundered their wealth, and piled up riches through slave trading.

It is in this sordid history of pillage the conquerers developed an "ethics" of "Dog eats dog!" To them nothing but money talked, and the end justified the means — violence, misanthropy, murder, robbery, sexual insanity, and perversions were all they knew. And this has been the alpha and omega of the "Yankee culture and American way of life".

Today the Yankee culture and American way of life are poisoning the minds of the people leading them to degradation, corruption and enervation.

Indeed these are an important

ideological weapon for Washington in its military, political and economic aggression on other countries.

The U.S. imperialists from the first day of their occupation of South Korea have done everything to spread the Yankee culture and American way of life so as to make South Korea their permanent colony and suppress the people.

In South Korea the brilliant heritage of the Korean culture is being trampled down by the U.S. aggressors, while the decadent Yankee culture is forced upon the people.

South Korea's literary world is saturated with existentialism, a philosophy of death and gloom, spread by the U.S. imperialists. Notions of pessimism and misanthropy fill every page of what is called literary work to teach "irrationality" of the reality and ephemerality of life.

The "postwar literary school" is a typical one. Its credo is that life

is evanescent as morning dew and death is its only home. It preaches that what is only fugitive; there is neither past nor future, but what is. And only "I" that exist.

Abnormal characters, murderers, robbers, swindlers, sexual perverts — pathological and deformed elements, dregs of human being — these are their heroes.

The theatre in South Korea is still worse. Most of the plays staged in South Korea (to start with, the number is very small reflecting its shrinking theatrical world) are western plays translated in Korean. If there are any original plays, without exception, every one is built on pessimism.

For instance, "The Living Woman" produced by the "Theatrical Society" is on the primitive, subconscious world of the morbid sexual instincts. The "Sea-gulls," a presentation of the "New Theatrical Association", depicted a miserable

end of a young hoodlum in a vice-ridden port city.

In the musical circles, too, the progressive and national elements are lost in the decadent Western music. From concert stage, in cinema houses, and over radio are heard formalistic music as well as the tunes of decadent, fin-de-siecle jazz. Rock and Roll and Twist and the like are much in vogue.

Still worse, the beautiful Korean folk songs are being tainted with jazz.

The traditional dances are also obscured. Graceful and fine rhythms of the folk dance are deformed into what they call "Korean ballet" done in half nudity. Such frantic Yankee dances as Mambo, Twist, and Cha Cha Cha are the rage.

The Pak Jung Hi clique raving that "the Korean folk dance is not corresponding to the current taste" are replacing it by the frantic American modern dancing. Now in South Korea the national dances "Arirang," "Yangsando," "Spring Song," etc. are done in the "Twists," "Rumbas," and what-not.

Abstractionism and surrealism are the stuff in the fine arts circles. Now the Korean traditional paintings are tainted with amorphous colours, abnormal genres, and disordered complexes of line.

The abstractionist painters are drawing "pictures," of which they themselves are saying they cannot explain! To be sure, they pin something "mysterious" to these "waste-of-paint." Individual peculiarities or national traditions have no place in their minds. The "pictures" are evaluated only by the degree of delirium depicted.

Thus traditions in Korean painting that adorned the history of world painting are all lost in abstractionism.

To U.S. imperialism cinema is an important means for ideological aggression. Every year 110 Hollywood films flood South Korea.

All the Yankee movies, of course, are spreading "anti-communist" propaganda and the U.S. worship.

Sex and violence, misanthropy, gold almight, and extreme egoism fill the screen. Today even the immortal classics of Korea — "Tale of Choon Hyang," "Sasi Namjunggi," "Tale of Sim Chung," and others — are vulgarized along the Hollywood line.

As seen above, the degenerated Yankee culture and American way of life are giving sinister influences on the South Korean culture and society.

Today in South Korea everything sound is ebbing fast — noble traditions and customs of the nation, wholesome social and family life, and national amiability and co-operation. Instead, every manifestation of decadence and evils — egoism, animalistic passions, melancholy, despair, adventure and bloodshed — infests the whole society.

Suffice it to cite the case of Seoul. Last year in the city of Seoul there were 68,518 cases of crimes, murder and robbery included, a 16 per cent increase compared with the preceding year.

The social evils do not end here, however. The beautiful customs and morality of the Korean nation are trampled down and the young minds are falling into dissipation and corruption.

The Yankee culture and American way of life trimmed with American plunder and the country selling policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique have made South Korea earn the inglorious name "the worst den of crimes in the world."

In South Korea the people of national conscience, concerned about the destiny of society, are condemning the flow of the Yankee culture and outside forces; they demand cultural exchange between North and South Korea for the development of a sound national culture.

In order to root out the social evils in South Korea the U.S. aggressors who are imposing American way of life and culture and subject South Korea to unlimited exploitation must be driven out, and the country-selling, treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique be crushed.

SOUTH KOREA BY NIGHT

Every night at 11:30 the first siren of curfew promptly sounds in Seoul and in all parts of South Korea.

With this, everyone knows he has 30 minutes before he has to quit the street, and hastens the tempo of his steps. In town and country everyone is rushing as if warned of an air attack. Men are running puffing and panting with clenched fists, the ominous police whistle gives the passers-by the shivers, and children awakened from their peaceful sleep send out piercing shrieks.

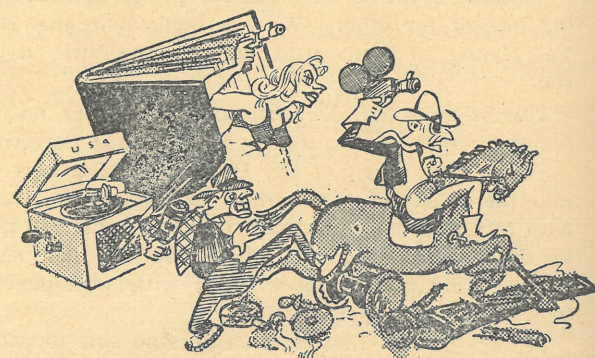
Eventually figures on the street are few and far between. At midnight curfew sounds and the people knit their brows once again.

If there is anyone found on the street with the sound of curfew, he will be put to a summary trial after much sweating at the police station. Then, if there is anyone delayed in coming home, the family is on pins and needles all night, worrying and wondering if he was caught in the curfew net.

Such is the life of the South Korean people who are shadowed by the hands of oppression and apprehension under the curfew law for the past 19 years since liberation. People cannot go and see their seriously ill parents. Should a child suddenly get ill during the night, he is just out of luck as the parents are helpless and cannot take him to hospital.

Yet, South Korea by night is a virtual paradise for the Yankees and the big wheels of the puppet ruling machinery. Their miles-long private cars have the streets to themselves. Then they dine and wine themselves at the U.S. Embassy, Chungwadae — Pak Jung Hi's hangout — the Americans' amusement centre Walker Hill, swanky restaurants, etc.

To the Yankees and the traitors to the nation the night starts with curfew and plots are hatched to make deals on the price of the country and to make the people more miserable.



"Yankee Culture" floods South Korea



"Complete Standstill!" "Medium, Small Fibre Firms, All stop!" Such are the South Korean newspapers' headlines every day

U.S. "aid" is a tool of aggression well disguised.

Its most brazen and naked form is manifested in American "aid" to South Korea.

The U.S. "aid" to South Korea comes under four categories; direct "military aid", "defence aid," "economic development aid", and "technical aid"—the last three in a package being called economic aid.

By 1962 the U.S. imperialists offered South Korea 8,000,000,000 dollars as direct "military aid" and 3,440,000,000 dollars as "economic aid." The former included aircraft, tanks, guns, ammunition, and other military equipment and war materials.

Under U.S. "economic aid" Washington aims to dump its surplus commodities, particularly agricultural produce, in South Korea

to monopolize the South Korean markets so as to turn the South Korean economy into an appendage to the U.S. economy and secure funds for the ever expanding military expenses of South Korea. Thus, U.S. "economic aid" to South Korea is to all intents and purposes little different from direct military aid.

This can be seen clearly, first of all, in the composition of "economic aid." The share of economic development aid and technical aid in U.S. "economic aid" to South Korea holds only 1.6 per cent of the total, while "defence aid"—another form of military aid—amounts to 98.4 per cent.

How their so-called economic aid is used is all the more revealing in this respect. Most of "economic aid" is given to South Korea in goods which are to be sold.

However, the greater part of the proceeds of the sale of the "aid" goods goes to military expenditures. Even according to their official data, by 1962 out of the total American economic aid 80.6 per cent was appropriated to unproductive branches through the "general accounts" of the budgets of the puppet government—54.2 per cent for the upkeep of the puppet army, 22.4 per cent for the U.S. occupation army, 18.4 per cent for expansion of military equipment and installations, 5 per cent for miscellaneous military spending. Only 19.4 per cent of the total was earmarked for the "special accounts for rehabilitation of the economy" and banking establishments, but this, too, was invested for the production and shipment of war materials.

Let the country which receives

U.S. "Aid" and South Korean Economy

one dollar in aid make pay five dollars for military purposes—such is the U.S. principle in providing what they call aid to other countries. They are squeezing to the maximum, with the "aid" as a bait, money they need for their war policy. As a result, all important ports and localities of South Korea have been turned into U.S. military bases and South Korea is literally a big military barrack.

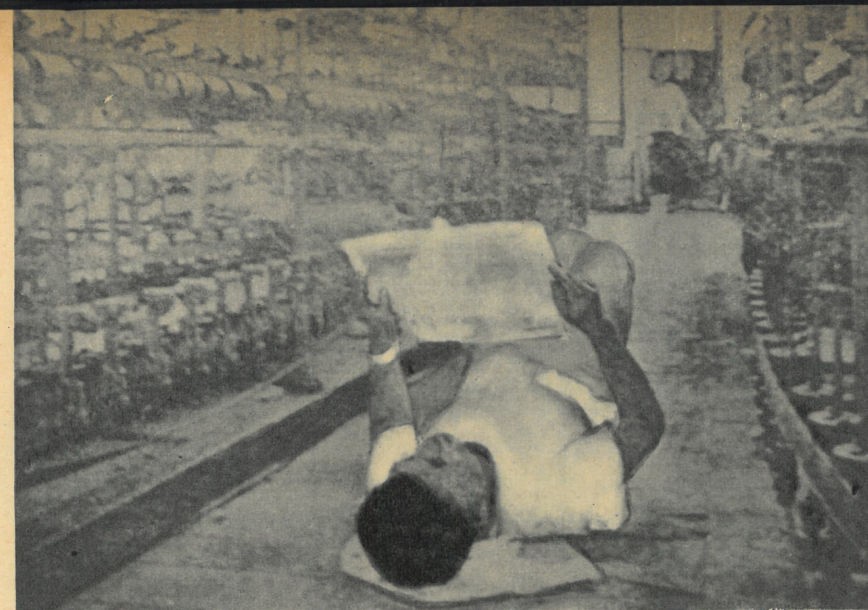
U.S. "economic aid" to South Korea is a means for plunder in South Korea.

Excluding the colossal amount of properties they had confiscated from the Japanese imperialists under the name of enemy property, which should have been returned to the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists plundered 10,800,000,000 dollars through "economic aid" during the period 1945-1962.

They imposed on the South Korean people every year a heavy burden of military expenditure, and expropriated over 100,000 jungbo of arable land and buildings of a total floor space of 1,740,000 pyung for military purposes.

Of the total amount of their pillage, 85 per cent was through non-economic means and 15 per cent through economic means.

For exploitation through non-economic means the U.S. government imposed on the South Korean



The Taegu Textile Factory closed

regime various unequal "treaties", "pacts", "agreements", etc.

As for the exploitation through economic activities, 79 per cent came from the unfavourable dollar-won exchange in connection with the sale of "aid" goods and 21 per cent from the investment of "aid" funds.

In this way the U.S. "aid" which aims at aggression and plunder has made the South Korean industry dependent on the U.S. for almost all raw materials and equipment. As a result, South Korea's industry has been totally ruined from the

lack of funds and markets.

Agriculture fares no better. Total ruin is what South Korea's agriculture is facing.

Today South Korea is a land of chronic famine; it has to import every year five to seven million suk of surplus American farm produce (1 suk=150 kg).

There are seven million unemployed and semi-unemployed and 1,400,000 foodless farm families in South Korea.

All these facts prove that the U.S. "aid" is nothing but a means for making South Korea an American colony by devastating and plundering the South Korean economy.

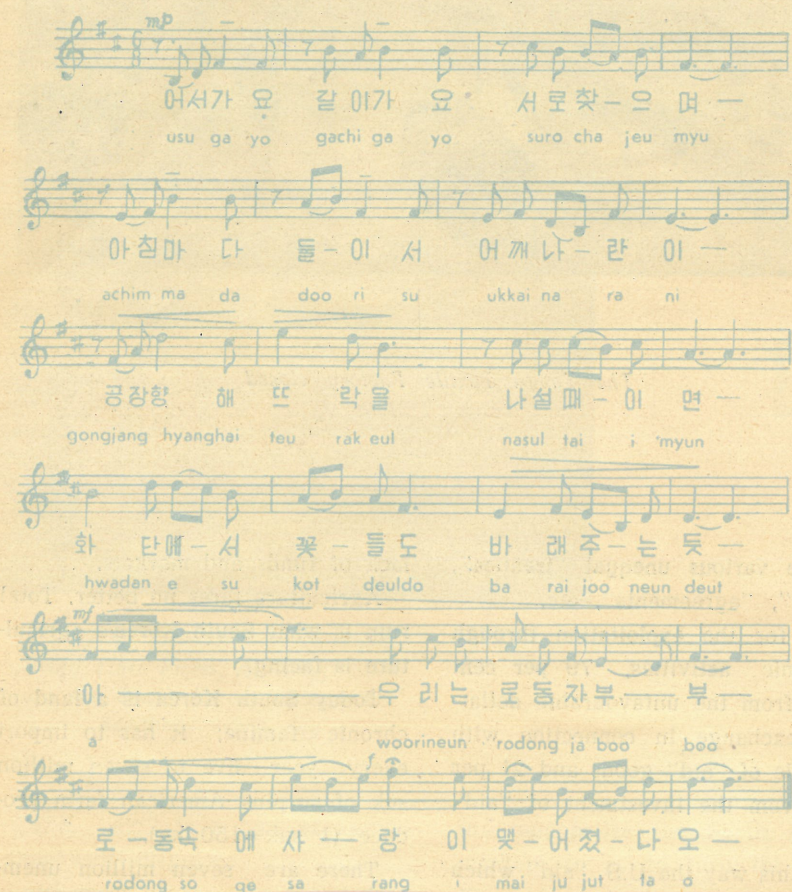
The voice rejecting the "aid" is rising among the South Korean people who through their experience know so well the true colour of the most brazen American "aid". And they are coming out in the struggle against the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and comprador capitalists, to drive out the U.S. imperialists, and unify the country.

Foodless peasants wandering about the roads



우리는 로동자부부

WOORINEUN RODONGJA BOOBOO



WE ARE THE WORKER-COUPLE

Words by Baik In Joon
Music by Kim Moon Kyoo

1. "Come now!" To each other.
Every morning young couple
Start out to the factory.
Even flowers in the yard smile.
A, we are the worker-couple,
Love blooms in working.
2. "You see this!" "It's good!"
The couple together make goods,
Excelling their targets.
Even machines share their joy.
A, we are the worker-couple,
Love deepens in working.
3. To the club, to the shop—
Every evening after a good day
The couple on the way home from the plant.
Even trees and streets greet them.
A, we are the worker-couple,
Love gets fresh in working.

STAMPS OF KOREA

40th Anniversary of Death of Lenin Commemorative

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of death of Lenin, the great leader and teacher of the working classes and oppressed peoples of the world, the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 21, 1964, issued a stamp. The denomination is 10 jun.

Size: 32×23 mm. Offset in monochrome.



"Chemical Fibre Industry" Specials

Chemical fibre factories have sprung up in many parts of Korea thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government for the rapid improvement of the people's livelihood. On January 10, 1964, the Ministry of Communications issued a set of two stamps concerning the chemical fibre industry.

Stamp 1, 10 jun, shows Chungjin Chemical Fibre Plant.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, carries a picture of Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Plant.

The stamps measure 35×18 mm. Offset in monochrome.



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